THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,623—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
20th April.	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	6000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	9400
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8019		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
27th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
HOME YARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Apr. 1912
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Over'and from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay to arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about	
Markgraf	3630	Ihle	26th April	1912.
Konig	4900	von. Heidt	6th May	"

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 28th March, 1912.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
‡ Lhasa	2184	Mon.	22nd April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & G. M.
* Kola	1205	Thurs.	25th April	9 a.m.	G. M.
† Dumra	1495	Friday	26th April	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH
(Weekly).

S. S. Kola, 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 24th April, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Saturday 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Neil Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
19th April, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6865	X	29th Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 894	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.
One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	9,000	D. Maganzini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Poloovera	6,000	Lunaas	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... " " 316,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta,	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow,	Panama,
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Swatow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States),	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Delhi	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Puket	Saigon	New York
Thalping (Perak F. M. S.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Syojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

MODERN EARRINGS.

We have around us abundance of evidence to prove the fact that the fashion for Wearing Earrings is on the increase but the demand for the "screw-on" or as some call them pincher-earrings is not so great as it was for the reason that many have discovered by experience that this model used by those whose ears are unpierced, produces an inclination to uncomfortable numbness in the lobe of the ear, causing the earring sometimes to be detached. The majority who find the ornament becoming are therefore having their ears pierced in order that greater ease and confidence against loss may be secured; this is particularly so with the long earrings set with valuable or expensive gems, which might easily become loosened on unpierced ears by rubbing against materials such as a veil, wrap or shawl, or even a heavier covering garment like a coat fur, &c. The designs on view at the establishment of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Jewellers of Bombay and Poona, are really beautiful and the delicate workmanship so artistic that it is now almost impossible to tell when the earring will NOT be in fashion.

The turquoise, opal, peridot, pink tourmaline, the olivene, aquamarine, the blister pearl, make up the cheap collection of earrings but in using the word "cheap", it must not be interpreted that the designs are not in good taste and the workmanship as excellent as that of the dearer pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS)

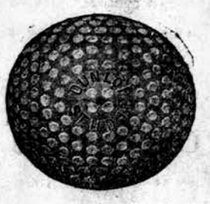
SPHERICITY & BALANCE.

IN GOLF BALLS.....

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.

The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.



DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

"Orange Spot."
"Junior Orange Spot."
"Heavy Dunlop Junior Blue Spot,"
"Heavy Dunlop Blue Spot."

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LD.

BOMBAY Depot: 3 Wallace Street.
MADRAS Depot: 188c, Mount Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY.

DON'T PLAY WITH YOUR HEALTH.

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.
at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They cures.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE it hereby given that HAJI ABDUL KARIM, HAJI ABDUL SATAR and HAJI ABUBAKAR HAJI ABDUL SATAR, both of Bombay, Kutchi Memon Mahomedans, have contracted TO SELL to our client, the undermentioned properties. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said properties or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same (if any) will be considered waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages, tegement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Old Nagpada or Chunam Kiln Second Lane or otherwise called Attari Mohoilla outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 Square Yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3002, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3173, and Street Nos. 36-38.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon situate at Chunam Kiln Road or Attari Mohoilla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 3-9 Square Yards or thereabouts, bearing Collectors New Survey No. 3002, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 3174, and Street Nos. 40-42, and which said two premises firstly and secondly described now form one property with a staircase in the middle and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the said Attar Mohoilla, on the West by the property of Dala Esmail, and on or towards the East by a sweepers passage,—Dated this 18th day of April, 1912.

PAYNE AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association, will be held at the office of the Association (next to the English Hotel), Bastion Road, Fort, at 6-15 P.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd April, 1912, to adopt the Committee's Report and appoint a new Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members of the Association (subscribers paying Rs. 10 or more annually), are entitled to vote at the meeting, and are invited.

ALEX. R. KING,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 15th April, 1912.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1912, at 3-15 p. m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 4th May, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1912.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1912, at 3 p. m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 4th May 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1912.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 tons of BURMAH TEAKWOOD LOGS for Railway Carriages to be delivered at Secunderabad not later than 1st July, 1912.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees one hundred (Rs. 100) only which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract in the case of the successful tenderer.

3. Tender forms and specifications may be obtained from the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad on payment of rupee one each.

4. Tenders to be submitted by 12 noon on MONDAY the 6th May, addressed to the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, and marked "confidential."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager,
H. H. the N. G. S. Railways Co., Ld.

Secunderabad, 12th April 1912.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

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THE GREATEST CHINESE WIZARD,
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CHANG CHING FU
Will display marvellous feats of Dish Spinning in which he puts to scorn all the Laws of Gravity.
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On SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH,
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The Best Polish in the Market
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If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
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Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
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A Lecture delivered
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PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
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THE BEST WEAR
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TRY THE
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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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WANTED, by an old-established and well-known European Firm, an EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and also CASHIER (Hindu or Portuguese preferred), with security. Reply giving references and stating salary required to "Merchant," Box No. 1218, care of this Paper.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 19th April, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, iron and other miscellaneous goods. etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th April, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE OF SILK PIECE-GOODS in the matter of Maganlal Jamnadas Golwala, an Insolvent, which was advertised for this day, the 19th instant at Kalbadevi Road, has been POSTPONED and will take place on TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) instead.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almiras, cupboards, sideboard, screen, suit of sofas and chairs, cots, dressing washhand and writing tables, iron safes, phonographs, chairs, etc.

1 Cottage Piano by Rose and Co., in good order.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esquire. Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Danmal Magniram, an insolvent.—

Parts of gold ornaments, gold beads, Vapatuk, gold head ornaments, gold mohurs, silver coins, large quantity of silver ornament parts.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' tricycles by different makers.
1 strong made rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand office shigram.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th April, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. R. B. Batliwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1912, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road Fort, below Sir D. M. Petit's Bart, Office, and opposite Messrs. Phillip and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dinning tables, chairs side boards, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, rich ornaments, sofas, writing tables, pianos, fancy vases, opera-glasses, watches, clocks, cloth and gown presses, almyrahs, chest of drawers, rich carpets, hall lamps, teapoy, bentwood furniture, iron safes, large bronze figure, pedestals, &c., &c. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, ETC.

Under the instructions from the Superintendent Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY the 20th May, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Prince's and Victoria Docks:—

A lot of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th April, 1912.

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THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
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is how to keep it Thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?
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Jamnagar Kathiawar.
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"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
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CALCUTTA.
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MESSRS. BEST & CO.,
MADRAS.
KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....$ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....$ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....$ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....$ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....$ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Re. 3½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousands.

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WANTED:—FOREMAN to take charge Smiths-Shop, Boiler Work, Roof and Bridge Yard in General Engineering Workshops. Previous experience in all these lines essential. Salary Rs. 250—25—350. Apply with copy of testimonials to

A. T. care of this Paper.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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BANGKOK	JOHORE,	SAIGON
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000,but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

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Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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In the Native Languages double the above rate.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 1-4	1-06	
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	unchgd	
4 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 9-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	27 1-8	2-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	27 1-4	2-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 7-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	01	
do. do. as Berlin...	20·48 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 7-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers satisfied.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 63,00,000.

Rs. 12,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 6,20,000 " to Bombay
" 3,80,000 " to Madras
" 22,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers :—
Rs. 5,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 26,10,000 " to Bombay,
" 6,10,000 " to Madras.
" 37,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 61,40,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Firm—Good business done
Futures ... Fluctuating
Manchester ... Buyers and Sellers apart
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 "
Imports ... 10,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·63+13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 7-16 +1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·36 +06	6·33 +06	6·33 +06	6·35 +05	6·32 +05
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·20 +03	6·25 +05	6·23 +06	6·23 +06	

New York official noon call May 11·33 ; July 11·47.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·36 ; July 11·94.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 13,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 9,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000
" Exports to Continent ... 11,000
" Spot Cotton— ... 11·35+10

Futures—Month of May 11·39+14
Futures—Month of July 11·51+12
} Advanced on bullish private crop reports and tended to decline later partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 11 11-16+1-8
Futures—Month of May ... 11·83+19
Do. do July ... 11·91+20
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5 2-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5 4-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5 6-16
Good Bhownagger ... ... d 5 7-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... ... d 5 7-16
Fine Bhownagger ... ... d 5 11-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... ... d 5 11-16
Good Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 8-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 10-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 3-4
Good M. G. Oomras ... ... d 5 8-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... d 5 12-16
Good Broach ... ... d 5 11-16
F. G. Broach ... ... d 5 27-32
Fine Broach ... ... d 6
Good Khandeish ... ... d 5 6-16
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d 5 8-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports— ... London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...
Do Months— ... Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 39 1-8—1-2
Do. Month—March—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... ... 39 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months— ...April—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...51 1-2+1
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67 — 1-4
Do. Month—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done and Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 62 9-16+3d.
Do Months ... April-June.
Do Name of Port—Done—Sellers—Quiet Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 1-4—1-4.
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
27-1-3 unchgd—Apr.-May.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 3-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 9 3-4+1-4d. Apr.-May.—Buyers—steady.

METALS—
Copper Brazers ... £ 61 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 70 3-9—3-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... —Nominal.

EF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35-9
" " Mutton Tallow ... 35-6
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.

ARRIVALS—
" Woods," " Rokeby."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 6 +3d.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 17 1 1-2 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments...May—Value.
Tone—Very quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 7 1-4+2 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Firm. Continental buying orders caused rise. Closed quiet.
E & S & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 18 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April. Value
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta ... 12—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 12 1 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ... 13—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi —13 1 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Tone—Quiet. Little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [18TH APRIL 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
1 Parcel Silver	Rs. 10	London	Yokohama Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	129	149,873
B B and C I Railway ...	62	71,866

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4d. 1-16 T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4d. 9-32 for 3 months' Sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills have been placed at our quotation. Far eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. May.
Do. do France ...171 1-4
Do. do Marks ...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...143 3-4
Shanghai " ...195 1-2
Japan " ...160

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
Rates opened steady at 96 11-16 for Cash and 96-98 5-8 for the Settlement. Only a small business is reported and rates close almost unchanged.

We quote :—
Cash ... ...Rs. 96 10 0 to 96 11 0
Settlement ... " 96 10 0

BULLION :—
Quotations for Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 3-16 higher for ready at 27 1-8 and 3-16 higher for delivery in two months at 27 1-4. New York was 3-8 up at 58 7-8. The local market has been firm and prices have advanced, closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 15 0
Australian " ... ... " 23 15 0
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... " 69 8 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 69 3 0
" 2nd Settlement ... " 69 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Prices in the home markets are still advancing owing to a continuance of unfavourable weather. Private telegrams report damage by the recent floods and heavy rain has again fallen in some states. The local market is steadier, but there is still little doing in contracts either for May delivery or in New Crop. Closing quotations are as under, the market being steady.
There is a fair enquiry for ready cotton both by exporters and mills, and prices are improving.

QUOTATIONS :—
Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 287 May.
Fine M.G. Wardha Hingughat " 290 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... " 288 "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ... " 285 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... " 282 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish " 270 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish " 263 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... " 268 "
Good H. G. Westerns — " 279 "
Good M. G. Westerns ... " 287 "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar " 300 "
NEW CROP.
Good M. G. Broach ... ... " 300 Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... " 254 Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENING :—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet Steady.
Estimated Sales ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... 9,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·33 +02	6·38 +02	6·38 +02
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·37 +02	6·34 +02	6·31 +02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·28 +02	6·25 +02	6·25 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
Market fluctuating. Prices easier, Little doing.

We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 3 0 B.T.
April.-May ... " 11 11 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is easier and prices are lower.
We Quote :—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Firm.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 0 0
Mughi ... " 56 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 49 0 0
Yellow Hingughat ... " 60 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 11 9 0 B. T.
Apl.-May ... " 11 13 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Steady ... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ... " 7 3 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ...Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Steady. We quote—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 45 0 0
Small ... ... Rs. 43 8 0

WHEAT :—
The market is firm.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 8 0 B.T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 8 9 B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,787 1-2
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

Bombay Cotton Mill	350
Central India S & W Co....	2,077 1-2
David	436 1-4
Fazalbhai Mills	352 1-2
Finlay	300
Kohinoor	777 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,545
New Great Eastern	937 1-2
Standard	1,300

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	153 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	180
Bombay S N Co Ord.	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,380
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16 1-4 to 1-2
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ld Ord.	615

RAILWAY.

Amritsar-Patty Railway Co. ...	130
Tapti Valley...	520

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	11,794 bales
Wheat	7,416 owts.
Linseed	36,083 "
Rapeseed	15,778 "
Gingellyseed	2,616 "
Poppyseed	3,771 "
Groundnuts...	4,599 "
Castorseed	14,451 "
Rice	2,087 "
Myrabollams	4,292 "
Cottonseed	8,642 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	5,629 "
Joowar	3,205 "
Maize	200 "

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 31st March 1912 were Rs. 3,980 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 31st March 1912 Rs. 43,610.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank have issued the following statement :—

The directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, and of the profit and loss account for the half-year ended 31st December, 1911.

The gross profits of the Bank for the past half year, including yen 1,193,327. 84 brought forward from last account, amount to yen 11,589,732·46, of which yen 8,254,596,21 have been deducted for interest, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, &c., leaving a balance of yen 3,285,186.25 for appropriation.

The directors now propose that yen 350,000.00 be added to the reserve fund, and recommend a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 1,740,000.00.

The balance, yen 1,195,136.25, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

The Directors of the Bank of Benval at a meeting held to-day made no change in the Bank rate which remains at 6 per cent.

In the outside market money is wanted and there are more borrowers than tenderers. Most of the telegraphic transfers this week have gone to Bombay where, too, a good deal of money has gone from Calcutta as well as up-country to finance large crops.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING,

Bombay, 16th April.

129. Parades—Sunday, 21st instant.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire two series from the 10-inch B. L. Guns at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the Upper entrance gate to Government House at 10 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

130. Parades—Saturday, 20th instant. 10-inch B. L. Gun drill at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the upper gate to Government House at 5-30 p.m.

A Train will leave Colaba Station at 4-40 p. m., Church Gate 4-45 p. m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

125. Arms, return of—Members in possession of Arms and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Headquarters at an early date.

128. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance will be held in Town Hall on Wednesday, 24th April 1912, at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by Ticket only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of admission for two ladies and one gentleman.

Extra tickets for a gentleman or lady Rs. 2 each. Tickets can be obtained from Head quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 noon on the 24th April.

All members should wear Uniform.—Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

E. P. GUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th April, 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	17	5	57 p.m.	15	7
Teheran ...	18	11	30 a.m.	1	54
Suez.....	18	1	50 p.m.	1	4

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-5-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (25-10-11).

Telegrams may be accepted for all places in China via Bhamo but only at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Until further notice code Telegrams for Turkey cannot be accepted (14-10-11).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office at Tripoli and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Owing to bad weather telegrams for Casablanca, Mogador and Robat are subject to great delay (9-2-12).

In consequence of floods communication between Spain and Portugal is interrupted in Portuguese territory. Traffic for Lisbon and beyond to be sent by post from Badajoz at 18-30 hours daily (15-2-12).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Line to Abwaz Sheshter continues interrupted. Telegrams for Sheshter or Sohousohter should bear instructions "Post Sushire". Rates to be collected is that for Sushire (8-2-12).

Telegrams in code language for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Yunnanfu and Luchow and between Bhamo and Manyaen (13-4-12).

THE OPIUM TRADE.

An expert writes :—The course of the opium trade does not run smoothly and merchants engaged in it are not having an easy time. It has always been a very speculative business and now-a-days it has become more so than ever. Stocks are very large in China and prices are so enhanced that only the richest merchants are in a position at present to handle it. Even at the present prices they have to keep on buying all that is offering in India in order to maintain the value of the very heavy stocks they hold in China lest any decline in prices here reflect injuriously on them. The political atmosphere in China having not cleared yet, disturbances in the provinces disastrously affect the trade. Opium being a very expensive commodity, its despatch into the interior is not an easy matter when the country is unsettled. Hence deliveries continue poor though there is a great demand in the interior markets where rates are reported to be a hundred per cent. higher than at the distributing ports. In spite of all this big shippers continue to buy up what is offering. Chinese opium merchants are also doing all they can to maintain prices and are holding large stocks specially in Shanghai. For, both shippers and the Chinese merchants, have a favourable opinion as to the ultimate resuscitation of the trade. Shipments from India are to cease by the end of next year. Even at the present rate of consumption in China this year's shipments from India will not leave any great balance to carry over for next year when the exports of Indian opium will be still less. If the consumption improves when the political situation will permit the trade to run its normal course as it is expected to, and allow merchants at the distributing ports to despatch goods into the interior freely as regulated by the demand then the present large stocks may be materially reduced. In any event the present stocks, heavy as they are, can hardly form two years' supply when exports from India have ceased. It is therefore obvious that the position is strong and there are many who expect to see very high prices before very long. But what makes the merchants view the situation with alarm is the fact that according to the new Opium Treaty the Chinese have the power of closing province after province to Indian opium when they have stopped poppy cultivation. Though it is stipulated, in the terms of the new treaty, that before any province is closed to Indian opium it must be satisfactorily proved that opium cultivation has been stopped in that particular province, to this stipulation Chinese seem to show hardly any regard. Suddenly a provincial Governor declares a certain province closed to Indian opium, although it may be well-known that the Chinese cultivate the poppy there, and the merchants have to get the British authorities in China to interfere and have the unjust restriction removed. In the meantime the trade becomes dislocated; prices drop and merchants lose heavily. When a province thus unjustly closed to Indian opium has again been opened to take it, as a result of pressure brought to bear upon the Peking Government, before the trade has sufficiently recovered another province declares its doors shut to our opium regardless of the fact that cultivation of Chinese opium still goes on there. With such a disturbing element it is impossible for the trade to thrive. What is remarkable under the present position of affairs is the fact that Chinese know full well that one of the conditions of the new treaty is that all the opium that is to be exported from India, until shipments have ceased must remain in Hong Kong and Shanghai until all the goods have gone into consumption. In the circumstances the more the Chinese officials obstruct the consumption of the present stocks the longer will opium remain in China for the use of the smokers. If Chinese really wish to see the end of the opium traffic a day sooner than it should be, their aim should be to see the present large stocks worked off as quickly as possible. As long as the drug is available in Hongkong and Shanghai it will surely find its way into the interior somehow or other. Therefore, if the Chinese really mean to see the opium habit in China stopped soon the first thing they must do is to give all possible facilities for the present stocks to be disposed of so that traffic in opium in China may cease soon after exports from India have stopped.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.

Bishop Scott, of North China, has sent to Bishop Montgomery, the secretary of the S.P.G., the following account of the murder of the Rev. Frederick Day and the attack on the Rev. F. S. Hughes.

Tan Chaang-Zing, Chihli Province, China,
March 6, 1912.

My dear Bishop Montgomery.—I have very grave and very sad news—but it will not be "news," for I think it will surely be telegraphed from Peking. Poor Day has been shot dead.

Hughes and I and Day all met for last Sunday at Mi-li-t'sun for confirmations, baptisms, &c., &c., and spent Sunday together. We separated after dinner; they two were to start for Chi-chou (about 25 miles) early on Monday, and from there Hughes was to return to Peking, and Day was to come to meet me here (ten miles from Chi-chou) for confirmations, &c., &c. I started out with Deacon Lian hour later on Monday to come over here (25 miles) and await Day. On Sunday various rumours had reached us—some likely, some unlikely, but it seemed clear there were deserting soldiers passing along the road from Paotingfu. We thought either of our parties might fall in with them, but we knew they had no quarrel with foreigners.

It is a matter of fact half an hour before reaching our destination our party was "held up" by fully-armed, uniformed soldiers, who took away one cart with two mules and some valuable clothes from the deacon's back and a few dollars with his bag; but left my cart untouched and gave us the bedding and baggage from the cart which they commandeered. We put the deacon (who was very lame) into my cart, and were glad to get home without anything more serious. Meanwhile Day and Hughes got into Chi-chou city without any experiences, went a walk round, and had dinner. Then, unhappily, in came a man who knew Day, and had recognized the cart stolen from us and the driver in the city, and told Day that we had been met and robbed. The two went round to the inn, and Day tried to induce the ruffians to give up the cart to its owner, whom he knew. There was a long altercation, and Hughes thinks the man seemed to be giving way a little when suddenly the outlook changed and the soldiers were wildly firing their revolvers (apparently through closed doors) into a small room where the two clergy now alarmed had retreated.

Day was hit on the head very early in the attack, a blow which must have instantly deprived him of his senses and very very shortly of his life. Hughes escaped by a miracle, for they came back to try and kill him before finally flying. He was taken by the police to the Yamen, where he has been ever since. The magistrate took measures to have the body taken care of and put into a coffin, and I am going to-morrow (now that the roads are clear again) to the city to arrange about the funeral, where it is to be and how we are to get away to Peking. For there was an "emeute" in Peking the very day I left—February 29—and Paotingfu seems to be cut off by rail and wire. But for this stunning blow we should be filled with anxiety for our dear people in Peking, but we do know that the ladies and school girls were got away into safety in or near the Legation quarter.

Dear Day is a great loss; he was getting on nicely with Chinese and with his country work—his health very much improved, and seemingly a good, useful missionary life in front of him, but "God disposes"—God grant him rest and peace. I have just been writing fully to his father.

There is no uprising against "foreigners." Those ruffianly soldiers at once decided not to demand my cart, and we had no special reason to fear them, though they shoot remorselessly any Chinese who do not give up at once what they want. We ought now to be quite safe in moving about on our way home. Poor Hughes must have had a truly awful experience.

Yours sorrowfully and affectionately,
C. P. SCOTT (Bishop).

On Wednesday evening at the Central Station, Madras, a deputation of merchants of the Dharwar District waited on Mr. W. B. Wright, C.I.E., General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, with a farewell address on the eve of his departure to England. The address thanked Mr. Wright for all he had done for the merchants at Dharwar and was enclosed in a silver casket of splendid workmanship, which had embossed on it figures representing agriculture, industry and transport.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LANG.—April 18, at Bombay, Walter Lang, born 15th December, 1843, aged 68 years.—(English papers please copy).—Funeral leaves Yacht Club Chambers at 5-30, arriving Sewri 6-30 this evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MATTHEW—April 11, at "Madura House," Royapuram, Madras, Evangeline Tamar, the child of Dr. and Mrs. K. T. Matthew, aged 2 years and 11 months, suddenly, of sun stroke.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer due at 5 a.m.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
"At Home" to meet H. H. the Jam Saheb Ranjitsingji, Warden Road, 6 p.m.
David and Standard Mills meetings, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Funeral Service, Grand Lodge A.S.F.I. in Memory of the late Mr. Darasha R. Chichgur.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Royal Opera House, Pekin Mysteries.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "In your work distinguish between hurry and despatch: hurry is the mark of the weak mind, despatch of a strong one."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. to-morrow.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—Deferred foreign telegrams at half rates via Eastern or Indo can be accepted for (1) French Colonies of Miquelon, (2) all Portuguese Colonies.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCES MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

FIRE AT SOPARI BAUG.—Yesterday morning, an alarm of fire was raised in a row of huts in the compound of Sopari Baug and before help could be given seven of the ten huts were destroyed causing damage to the extent of Rs. 300.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.—Narayan Ganoo, a coal labourer, was working on the steamer "Wearbeck" in the harbour when he lost his balance and fell into the sea. A search was made, but without success, the body has not yet been recovered.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March.....' Children of the Regiment...	Faulx
Overture.....Crown Diamonds	Auber
Valse ..... Whispers of Love	Williams
Selection ....German Folk Songs	Becker
Adagio ....Sursum Corda.....	Elgar
Air ..... La Cinquantaine	Marie
Song .....The Rosary	Thevin
Selection ...The Mousme	Monckton

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, yesterday, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu servant of Sergeant Fitzgerald of the Bombay police. It appeared that the officer had prepared nineteen strychnine pills with which to destroy stray dogs. The deceased, in the absence of his master, swallowed two of the pills. He was subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to his having eaten strychnine pills.—The other inquest was on the body of a Hindu woman which was found in an advanced state of decomposition on a mat in the compound of the old electric power station. The post-mortem examination showed that the deceased had been beaten, some of her ribs being fractured. The body was identified by one Bhiku under whose protection the deceased had lived and who has been placed under arrest. The inquest was adjourned.

"MAIDANIA."

Successful Opening of the Circus.

The opening performance of Karlekar's Circus in "Maidania" last night was generally voted a distinct success. Here we have a first class circus seen under excellent conditions for this time of year, in the open air. The enclosure was literally packed, and if the other parts of "Maidania" appeared to suffer, this is probably only a temporary effect and when things have settled down it will be found that the enterprise of the management in arranging for the circus to open in its enclosure has a good effect upon the success and popularity of that concern.

The programme presented was an excellent one, the various trained animal acts were the best that we have seen for some time, while the antics of the clowns provided a good deal of amusement. The acrobatic feats of the Jenkins family are particularly worthy of mention. The box office is at Messrs. Saundy and Co.

RATNAGIRI HIGH SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes by the Collector.

On the 5th instant a large gathering met in the central hall of the High School at Ratnagiri to witness the distribution of prizes. Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., the Collector, presided, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Talyarkhan, the Rev. and Mrs. A. Wylie, Major Sargent, I. M. S., Mr. Krishna Row, Executive Engineer, Mr. Kirkire, Subordinate Judge, Messrs. Sakhalkar and Gulwadi, Deputy Collectors, &c. The proceedings opened with a carefully selected programme of recitations which the students went through with great credit to themselves. The Headmaster, Mr. V. V. Patwardhan, then read his report which showed how from its small beginning in 1845, the school had attained its present satisfactory position with good results at the University examinations. The Headmaster hoped that the school would in the near future be housed in a newer and larger building, situated in more healthy surroundings. The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Talyarkhan, wife of the Sessions Judge, and Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Clayton then made a short and impressive speech, dwelling on the satisfactory position of the school. He pointed out that when past students of the school could refer with pride to their alma mater, then it could be said to have established its position firmly. The meeting then dispersed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR F. R. CADELL, V. D.
Bombay, 19th April.

230. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters immediately.

231. Meeting—The Annual Committee meeting of the B. V. R. Rifle Club will take place at Headquarters at 7 p.m. on the 24th instant.

All members are requested to attend.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Local rainfall has occurred throughout north-east India, and a few falls are reported from the submontane districts of the United Provinces, the east of Central Provinces and the south of the Peninsula. The weather remains disturbed in Baluchistan. The principal amounts of rain are :—Gauhati, two inches; Dibrugarh, Silchar, Darjeeling and Trivandrum, one; Calicut, one and a half. The temperature is approximately normal everywhere. The forecast shows that rainfall is likely to become less widespread in north-east India. A few falls are probable in the extreme north-west, but no change is expected elsewhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. The air is slightly damper than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south-west and clear over the rest of the division. The air has become damper in the north-eastern districts. Temperature is fairly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in west Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal at Jaipur, Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light or moderate cloud persists in Central India West, but skies have cleared in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar records 0·18" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Light rain with dust-storm has been reported from Ahmednagar. Heavy rain associated with a thunder or dust-storm has fallen at Calicut (1·25") Cotogabo also records nearly half an inch of rain Cloud has increased in the Punjab and on the south Malabar Coast. Conditions are still favourable for thunder and dust-storms in the south-west of the Peninsula. Weather has become slightly unsettled in upper Sind Rajputana and the Punjab.

Local rain is likely on the Malabar Coast and a few showers may occur in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and possibly in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (17th)	79·8	66 0	...	9·82

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, 3,966 tons, Captain D. F. Vines, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras with Government stores.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barola, 1,899 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butter, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Greenock, with ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,632 tons, Captain B. Dowse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed in the evening for Marseilles and Liverpool.

The steamer Pearlmoor, 2,516 tons, Captain A. W. Stonehouse, will sail to-day for Hamburg Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain, I Naguchi, will sail to-day for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

The steamer Mystic, 2,431 tons, Captain J. C. Cain, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines.....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comde Finnis.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 18.

Argus .....2320 Dakers' .....T M & Co
Daylight ship .....3593 Anderson .....Standard Oil Co
Gerd .....754 Andreasen .....F F C & Co
Goddington Court...2495 Gleghorn ...W & A G & Co
Harpenden.....2302 Thomsick ...W and A G and Co
Islami.....2545 Goode ...N F...Bo & P S N Co
Kuala .....360 McLarin.....11-3.....K N & Co
Karima .....3362 Beame .....W & A G & Co
Kirkfield .....3060 Dermody.....T M & Co
Londaura.....2157 Woodget.....M M & Co
Linga.....957 Rothwell ..Karachi .....M M & Co
Mystic.....2431 Cain .....W & A G & Co
Mantua.....5905 Vibert .....P & O Co
Madura.....1273 Logan .....M M & Co
Pentakota.....2209 Stewart .....M M & Co
Bahmani.....1872 Green .....Bo & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Tyneside.....737 Thomson ....Arab Steamers Co
Umsinga.....1895 Tollemache.....W & A G & Co
Umballa .....3426 Brocq ..Calcutta...M M & Co
Wotan.....2403 Loreezen .....W & A G & Co
Wearbeck.....2446 Shelton .....T M & Co
Wildenfels.....3533 Weitsmann .....W & A G & Co
Zambesi .....2415 Ferguson .....T M & Co
Virawa.....2176 Zipper .....Calcutta ...20-4.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Querimba	4937	Smith			M M & Co
C&R Merton Hall	2773	Field	Karachi	20-4	K N & Co
D&E Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Madagascar		J Finlay & Co
F Marx	2236	Goodwin	L'pool		W & A G & Co
H Hoseinee	993	Richardson	Bo & P S N Co		
K Capri	2680	Figari	Genoa	25-4	R Line
M Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	23-4	Bo & P S N Co
N Dalemoor	2571	Bruhn	Dunkirk	27-4	W & A G & Co
O Pearlmoor	2576	Stonehouse			W & A G & Co
R Markgraf	2325	Fantzen	Zanzibar		A S & Co
M W D D					
Barola	2667	Butter			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Barola	Butler	Greenock, Mar 19
	City of Bir'gham	Dowse	Karachi, Apr 16
	R I M S Dufferin	Vines	Madras, Apr 11.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	City of B'gham	Dowse	Liverpool
	Pundit	Crebbin	Rangoon
	Dwarka	Moxon	Persian Gulf
	Okara	Sinnatt	Calcutta, &c
	Mystic	Cain	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Pearlmoor, Stonehouse, for Hamburg,
„ Bombay Maru, Noguchi, for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Rahmani, for Mauritius,
„ Landaura, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's, s. s. "Jelunga" left Marseilles homeward on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Clan line s. s. "Clan Macneil" arrived at London on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co, s. s. "Oceanien," from Bombay arrived at Aden. on Wednesday, the 17th April at 4. p. m.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Bregenz" left Trieste on the 16th instant and is due here on the 1st May.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 65 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 33 bales wool goat hairs, R Moloobhoy ; 45 cwts olibanum, G Tajpal 127 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales wool, M Ramjeedas ; 87 bales wool, P Moledhan ; 110 bales cotton waste, C Piraj and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey ; 99 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co ; 115 bales wool, E Dosta and Co ; 30 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 21 bales wool, M Jetha.

FOR HULL.

Turkistan s—19,912 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—1,094 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co ; 3,932 cwts linseed, G Bhimjee ; 70 bales cotton P Peraj and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—328 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 60 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 1,000 cwt gingelly-seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,970 cwts rapeseed, 1,500 cwt gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

Haddon Hall s—525 cwt seed sweepings, Gopal Ramji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—15 bales yarn, K. Nixon and Co; 10 bales yarn, Gazdi Bros and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dorrington Court s—72 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 600 cwt horns, Hollinghurst and Co; 1,328 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts gum, A H Mawjee and Co; 13 cases bristles H Sulzer and Co; 440 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Dorrington Court s—8,000 cwts gram, L Dreyfus and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dallmoor s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Majidi s—50 bales cottonfly, H G Bode and Sons; 2,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

Capri s—2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Capri s—3,959 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—330 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 52 cwts gum S Cooverjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum, and Co; 2,720 cwts gingelly seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—201 cwts linseed, J. Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—50 bales twist, M M Esrahhoy.

Devanha s—713 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 250 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—43 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, S P Wadia; 150 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 50 bales twist, G Cotton and Co,

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoss Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Sangra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).
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(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval ; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
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These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

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by WILFRED RHODES.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters, generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 19th April, 1912.

"MANCHURIA AS A MARKET."

The Imperial Commission on the Trade Resources of the Empire is losing no time in drawing up an itinerary by which to direct the tour of its members through the various important Colonies that form the major part of the Empire. The Commission is said to be the strongest that could be formed. Our former fellow-townsman, Lord Inchcape, a man who has so admirably carved out his own fortune while working zealously in the interests of the B. I. S. N. Company and Messrs. McKinnon, Mackenzie and Co., is the President, and certain to bring the practical views of a successful business organiser to its deliberations. The other members are as fitted to their task and there is sufficient variety in their commercial experiences to ensure that a broadminded conception of the trade possibilities of the Empire will be the outcome of the three years' tour that it is proposed they should make. This comprehensive study will not, we suppose, exclude consideration of the direction in which trade expansion might be looked for outside the British limits. A portion of the world that has not yet attracted the attention of English commerce, though singularly enough the scrip of its southern railway is largely held in England, is Manchuria. An article in the "Times" on that distant and extensive province, points to the extraordinary fact that only Japanese houses and one Far Eastern firm have up to date managed so to modify their trading methods as to institute a give and take commercial connection with the primitive Manchurian people. The result is a profitable import and export business. Russian traders it is true have for ages bartered with the inhabitants of the northern province, but they are now being edged out of their profits, considerably curtailed by the alert Japanese. Actual barter is still largely the rule, for the people have no experience of modern commercial conditions. A powerful Japanese house has known how to adapt its ways to their simple ideas and provide for the wants of three-fourths of the country to the great advantage of the firm in question. It may indeed be said to have a monopoly of the market for beans, maize, wheat and kao-liang, exchanging against all that can be procured of these, piece-goods in which item no foreign firm has yet attempted to compete. In Northern Manchuria the Russians barter cotton cloth, fancy goods and ironware for cattle, skins, furs and wool, and do not lose on the transaction.

The direction in which the commercial writer in the "Times" advises his countrymen to get into touch with Manchuria is in the frozen meat trade. Innumerable pheasants and wild geese are to be had for next to nothing, and so are bustards. These last are not very frequently seen on European tables, but that is no reason why, as they are excellent eating, they should not in the future be encouraged. Pheasants cost twelve annas a brace, deer less than three rupees apiece, pigs nine rupees and sheep six. Eggs are four for an anna and other good things are quite as cheap. Steamers with complete refrigerating outfits could load up at Dalny—where a refrigerating depot would have to be instituted—with fine cargos of these delicacies and carry them to Europe in sufficient quantity to make a handsome profit. They are all commodities wanted everywhere and whenever they can be got. As it is, millions of eggs leave Manchuria yearly for Western Siberia and thousands of frozen pigs are exported there. The salmon of the Sungari river and its tributaries can be bought, smoked, at a ridiculously small price at Kharbin.

Whatever firms are enterprising enough to start an export business with Manchuria are advised to establish competent agents there with full powers. Anything short of this spells failure, for the delay caused by consultation with the management at headquarters adds to the expense and gives time for an almost certain spoiling of the market. Distances are so great and transport so slow in Manchuria that the opportunity of buying or selling must be seized when it offers or the merchant is left. The disposal of last year's soya bean harvest is a case in point. The Japanese firm referred to cornered the market at their dead ease. Their agents everywhere watched the crop, saw that it was short and bought it up without waiting for confirmation from their head offices. The bean is always sure of sale in Japan, Southern China and Europe. When the other foreign firm wanted to buy, the fragrant beanfields were all swept and garnished. Similarly with the wheat crop. A shortage followed on a series of inevitable weather misfortunes and there was, besides, a famine just then in Western Siberia. The Japanese company, very wide awake, bought up all the Manchurian wheat they could lay hands on for their own mills in the south. The Russians in the northern province found themselves without any and had to buy Australian wheat at double the ordinary rates. Japan waited for no new orders, the others did and found them unavailing when they came. There are many different marketable commodities in Manchuria that a wise merchant could find something to barter against, fine sable, tiger and lynx skins, besides the immense quantities of salmon that are caught in the rivers and dried for winter use. These could be canned fresh on the spot. Coal and iron abound and the mines are already being worked. In fact Manchuria, though four times the size of England, Scotland and Wales, has been until recently little considered in the light of a producing province and yet its great riches lie about in every direction ready to the hand of the deft exploiter.

An Obsolete Title of the Kings of England.

Mr. Balfour, in his speech on the new Home Rule Bill in the Commons, recalled a curious incident of our past history, which is perhaps not so well remembered as it deserves, as the present generation is hardly aware of the fact that the rulers of England did not only claim to be rulers of France, but actually assumed the title of "Kings of France" for more than four centuries and a half. Perhaps the claims of the English sovereign who just aspired to the French Crown were not quite unsubstantial, but the right of his successors—and they are a long line stretching as far as George III—to call themselves Kings of France, as they did in their Royal title was certainly very shadowy. Our Kings, from Edward III right down to George III, pretended to the French throne and actually called themselves Kings, without having so much as an acre of French land to rule over since Mary Tudor lost Calais, the last vestige of our very limited rule in our neighbours' land. The early Kings of England had very close connection with France as is well known, and many of them were dukes of Normandy or Anjou in that country. Edward III was very closely related to the French throne as he was the nephew of three successive monarchs of France, through his mother Isabella, who was moreover the daughter of Philip IV of France, the father and predecessor of those three Kings. So when the last of these three brothers, Charles IV, died in 1328 without an heir Edward laid claim to the French throne as the only grandson of Philip IV and as the nearest heir in line of succession. But Philip of Valois came to the throne of France as Philip VI because he was the brother's son of Philip IV. Edward's claim as derived through his mother was not recognisable in France which followed the Salic Law excluding females from succession. Edward knew this and for many years acquiesced in his being passed over, going so far as to do homage to Philip VI the successful rival, for the French duchies of Anjou and other possessions.

Some ten years later Edward thought fit to revive his French claims against Philip VI, chiefly because the latter supported David King of Scotland with whom he was at war and whom he had driven to seek asylum in France. He actually assumed the style and title of King of France in the beginning of 1340, which he called the first year of his reign in that country. He also assumed the *fleur de lys* of France and created a new great and privy seal. Edward, however, informed Parliament in 1353 that he had offered to resign the Crown of France on certain conditions and had sent ambassadors to that court. But these terms, chief among which was the restitution of Normandy and other French duchies, were not accepted. The Pope then mediated, but he too was unsuccessful and Edward therefore continued to use the title of King of France till he formally renounced all pretensions to that Crown by the Treaty of Brittany in 1360 ; though it does not appear that he relinquished his right to use the arms of France in his shield. But nine years later he complained to his Parliament that the French King had not fulfilled his part of this Treaty, and asked his Lords and Commons whether he should not with justice and reason resume the title of King over that country. The Archbishop of Canterbury and others gave him full permission to resume the title and to seal all documents with the seal which he used before the Treaty of Brittany. This formality was continued without any sense or meaning by his successors right up to the beginning of the nineteenth century. So absurdly enough the people of England during all these centuries after Eward III were bound legally to believe their sovereigns were also rulers of France, though, as a matter of fact, they had for ages not a single possession there. At last in 1801 when the Union with Ireland came to be ratified by the British Parliament, the occasion was taken to drop the absurd title of King of France and to expunge the *fleur de lys* from the royal arms, a pretension which the late Professor Brewer well says had been a vainglorious one for centuries. The great seal was also broken up and a new seal ordered. Thus this glaring anomaly and obsolete and misleading nomenclature came to an end after lasting for 460 years.

The Solar Eclipse.

Wednesday's eclipse, which Reuter tells us was witnessed in superb conditions in Great Britain and the continent, was interesting for two reasons : first, because it belonged to that rather rare class known as annular total eclipses. In these the cone of the moon's shadow falls short of the earth's surface at the beginning and end of the eclipse, and just reaches it in the middle, owing to the greater altitude of the moon and the diminution in its distance from the observer. Secondly, it was interesting because it is the largest solar eclipse in the British Isles for 54 years. In March, 1858, there was an annular almost total eclipse across the centre of England, which was the third of a series of three annular eclipses in the British Isles at eleven-year intervals. That eclipse was linked to the present one by the cycle known as the Saros, which brings round similar eclipses after an interval of 18 years and 11 days. Three of these periods make 54 years and one month. The track this year is nearly parallel to that of 1858, but some 300 miles to the south-east of it. In London, it was foretold, the eclipse would begin at 10h. 51m. and reach its maximum about 13h. 30m. beginning and ending in Edinburgh about four minutes earlier. Astronomers, writing in anticipation of Wednesday's phenomenon, said "Should any records of the corona be obtained on April 17th, it will be possible to compare them with those obtained in Brazil on October 10th next. There has been no instance, since modern methods were introduced, of two totalities being observed within six months of each other. If successful observations are obtained, they will increase our knowledge of the progressive changes that the corona undergoes in the course of the eleven-year cycle. That cycle is now at the stage when the spots of the expiring wave have become very few and small and have also approached close to the solar equator. The new wave of activity is likely to begin shortly with the outbreak of spots in high solar latitudes ; and it would be interesting to see whether the coronal type changes when this occurs."

Famine Conditions.

The week's famine returns for the Bombay presidency show no improvement, though slight rain fell in several affected areas. Agricultural stock continues to deteriorate. Drinking water is inadequate and water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Kolhapur. Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals and parts of Kathiawar, but relief measures are said to be adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. According to the Collector of the Panch Mahals, however, in a few cases the long daily tramp to the work has caused a slight falling-off in condition. This is easily understood, for they will not reside near the works and in some cases have to march ten miles to work and the same distance back when it is finished. At the relief stations the percentage of labour done is from 93 to 100 of the reduced task, though the wages earned were nearly the maximum. The Bhils seem unable to do anything like the full task of metal-breaking. They are active and excitable people and cannot go on sitting for hours hammering away at the metal. Crime shows a tendency to increase, but not crime of a serious character, though one dacoity, on British subjects, is reported from the Dohad taluka. The condition of the cattle becoming worse funds supplied by the Raja of Rajpipla are being used to open a cattle camp at Godhra. Government grass is intended only for plough cattle, but the Collector adds "there is a large number of other cattle to be saved, and if the present state of things continue, with all our efforts, the cattle mortality is bound to go up."

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Macedonia" with the outward mails of the 12th instant, passed Suez at 6 a.m. yesterday.

The Commissioner of Allahabad will hold a Durbar on Saturday to present Delhi Durbar medals to certain gentlemen.

It is reported that a regiment of Afghan cavalry has started from the Logan Valley for Khost where the *Gover* is apparently still besieged.

The 45th annual exhibition of Simla Fine Arts Society will be opened there on the 5th August. A prospectus may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

A Purdah Club has just been opened at Shahjahanpur under the direction of Mr. Jwala Prasad, the wife of the late Pundit Jwala Prasad, I.C.S., the object being to afford European and Indian ladies a common meeting place.

A fire broke out in the plague health camp at Allahabad on Tuesday night and in a short time seven huts were burnt down. Considerable property was destroyed, but no lives were lost although a woman servant was slightly burnt.

Mr. R. Nagamine, a Director of the Government Stock Farm at Formosa, who has come out to India to purchase cattle, is now at Mirpur Khas in Sind where he is on a visit to Mr. Henderson, the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

A smart piece of work was done by the Telegraph Department in getting both sets of lines through Assam to Burma repaired yesterday with the result that all classes of traffic for these centres are now being accepted. The storms which caused the interruptions must have been local ones as the meterological department have not, so far, received any reports of unusual weather conditions in Assam. The Telegraph Master at Bombay states that communication with Assam and Burma has been restored, and all classes of traffic will be accepted.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 29.

GLOOM.

Everything is very very gloomy. The strike still continues. Easter is drawing near, with no prospect of a change for any one, so few trains are running, and when you start on a journey, not a single official on any railway can tell you when you are likely to reach your destination. Then prices are going up all round, oil for lamps which one might expect but not garden seats, I went with a friend to buy a garden seat at an ironmonger's, "and the price of that seat is 15s. I know." "17 and 6 now lady the price of everything is gone up." How the very poor live I do not know, not that they need buy garden seats, but all food stuffs are dear particularly bacon and potatoes.

SUFFRAGETTES.

A Suffragette entered Lady Craven's London residence on Friday during the reception to meet Mr. Asquith. After shaking hands with the host and hostess, to whom she was quite unknown, the Suffragette went up to Mr. Asquith and asked him when he intended giving votes to women. Lord Craven overheard the remark and promptly escorted her downstairs, where she was handed over to detectives standing in the hall with the servants. Her removal was so quietly and effectively done that few of the guests were aware of the incident. That such a thing as the intrusion of a Suffragette at Lady Craven's reception should happen in a private house is intolerable, and it is certainly time that hostesses should insist upon guests bringing their cards of invitation with them to any large entertainment. A notice to this effect on the card ought to be inserted. It stands to reason that the servants cannot possibly know all the guests as they enter, and there is always the risk of some uninvited person gaining admission. At receptions of a political nature there is always this danger, and at wedding receptions this rule of bringing invitation cards should be insisted on. The bride's mother does not know all the friends of the bridegroom's family, and it is a well-known fact that some time ago certain women made a point of attending important weddings without receiving an invitation.

SPRING.

On the Great Northern Railway is a small wayside station which has a peculiar fascination for birds. A trout stream close alongside gives moisture. The station looks south, and the path from the platform to the signal post is flanked by a shrubbery. Waiting there for a train this week, I found, almost staring me in the face, two samples side by side of spring and winter. In one nest, which was smaller than usual and clearly put together in a great hurry, a thrush was sitting on three eggs. In another nest not more than a few yards distant was a rat's winter hoard of food. The nest, a blackbird's, was half-full of acorns, some intact, but most nibbled along the side. They must have been carried there, as a defence against winter scarcity, from a considerable distance, for no oak tree was within sight. In the same clump was a robin's nest with eggs. Tarush and robin are always the first to lay among our common birds; and, the wren excepted, they are the most continuous and lusty of our singers. Was it this association that confused those very immature naturalists the Pilgrim Fathers or their children to call their thrushes robins? The eggs found at the little station were just a fortnight earlier than last year; but they yield in earliness to that rare but now native bird the crossbill, which has already hatched out broods in Dorset, in Surrey, and in Norfolk. Hyde Park on the morning of 27 presented quite a gay scene, hundreds of people taking advantage of the bright spring day not only for equestrian exercise but for walking and driving. Between twelve and one o'clock there were more carriages and motor-cars to be seen than has been the case for many months past. Shortly after one a slight diversion was caused by the driving through at a great pace of two fire-engines summoned to a fire at Kensington, but, apparently, the fire was not of any importance, for they returned shortly afterwards. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset are generally to be seen riding on a fine morning, and as for children, they are very numerous, some of the little people riding with great skill. I like Frank Danby's suggestively-titled "Joseph in Jeopardy" with which—or should I say whom ? I recently passed the pleasantest of Sunday afternoons. But "its a good thing there's no book censses" I murmered as I came to tea, for the clever author of "Pigs in Clover," calls a spade a spade without a tremor and dives too into such intimate recesses of the domestic alcove that—Well, I should not "recommend Joseph" for the consumption of maiden aunts and people who are afraid of truth and reality.

MOTHER-IN-LAW!

It never occurred to me that the mother-in-law joke had an ancient and honourable pedigree. When the red nosed comedian has played with it, and been rewarded by roars of laughter from an average music-hall audience, I have always wondered why there should be a feeling against mothers-in-law, a feeling so strong that a burlesque of it is part of the funny man's stock-in-trade. And I am sure I am not singular in this, and that Mr, Andrew Lang's learned article in *The Morning Post* the other day on the mother-in-law must have opened other eyes than mine. The native name for mother-in-law in some Pacific Isles means, "She whom I do no see." Several American tribes may not see, talk with, or even name their mothers-in-law. If necessity compels them to meet and converse, they stand on opposite sides of some tall obstacle and turn their backs to each other. In the torres Straits a man may not even name his wife's father and mother. This condition of things, which seems to us now so totally motiveless, must have been more or less rational in its origin. Lord Avebury's explanation is that at a very early age of human society brides were won by violent capture. The bride's mother would naturally have a grudge against her daughter's husband. Many other explanations are offered, but none of them seems more convincing. The interesting point is that the outlook of savage tribes should have survived in civilised countries, and that the music hall comedian is appealing to a primitive instinct.

AN AMERICAN DINNER.

The American craze for novel dinner effects reached a climax at a costly "progressive banquet of the season," given at the Hotel Astor to sixteen persons comprising six different nationalities. The guests on arriving were ushered into a reception-room, where they were entertained by Venetian musicians. Presently the dinner was announced, and a group of four persons was ushered into the banqueting hall and seated at table. The centre of the table was occupied by a four-sided miniature mountain, of which only one side was visible at a time. The four diners, led by Count and Countess Sobesky, were seated before the side of the mountain representing an autumn scene —a hillside covered with autumn foliage, with, at its base, a cosy farmhouse, a field of golden wheat, and an orchard with ruddy apples on the boughs of the trees. On the bridge crossing a stream of real water were miniature figures of fishermen catching miniature fish. The four diners who were seated in front of this scene ate their oysters and soup, and then moved on to the second side of the mountain, which showed the same hillside during the winter. Smoke came from the farmhouse chimney and skaters and an ice-boat moved by electricity passed over the frozen stream. This scene was set with the fish and entree courses, while a second group of diners filled the autumn places just vacated. The two groups again moved onward, and a third group entered, while the first continued dinner before the hillside as seen in spring. The trees showed faintly tinged green leaves a sail-boat floated down the stream, while a woman at the farmhouse door waved to her children who were departing to school. While the last group began its progress round the table the first finished with ices and coffee before a summer scene, in which mechanical boys in endless succession dived into the stream, while other figures swung in hammocks under the fruit trees in full foliage. As the diners finished they passed into a third room, where they listened to operatic singers until joined by the others. The dinner is the most elaborate ever given in New York. The host spent £200 in electrical effects alone for his scenic table decorations.

A WEDDING.

St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, was yesterday the scene of a very pretty wedding the bridegroom being Mr. Harold Robson, the only son of Lord Robson, and the bride Miss Ysolt Le Roy Lewis, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Le Roy Lewis. There was a very large congregation and the church was decorated in a most original fashion, the colour scheme being blue and yellow, which was carried out in cinerarias and beautiful pots of azaleas these flowers being carried also in the form of sheafs by the bridesmaids. The bride, who is slim and dark, wore a lovely gown of cream and gold brocade with a beautiful Brussels lace vell and she carried a sheaf of white lilies. She was given away by her father. The Bridesmaids wore very simple but effective dresses of pale yellow chiffon with deep blue sashes and veils of pale yellow chiffon arranged in cap fashion. The aisle of the church was lined with men of the Northumberland Hussars, and very smart they looked in their dark blue and silver uniforms.

VISIONS OF SPRING.

The first is a riverside vision of gently swaying daffodils, dainty little pale yellow ladies, waving forth gaily—yet with dignity—from their bodyguard of erect, slim leaves. "Lent lilies" they call themselves by this Devonshire riverside, and the name suits their wild slenderness far better than the more flaunting, fussy-sounding one of "daffodil" ; a lady of many frilly petticoats, as well as to ardent a colouring, we seem to associate with her. My dainty little ladies grow along the bank of a tearing, swirling river, which, having only just emerged from a magnificent gorge, cannot immediately compose itself into the decorous, placid behaviour it has now to assume before taking its last few miles to the open sea. They look so sweet and content and knowing as they watch the hurrying river, and not to one another all along their ranks, that I always say. "You darlings!" when I dwell upon their baautiful picture of soft, soft green and gold. The second of my spring impressions is that of the top of a hillside copse where primroses dwell. Protected from the cold winds of March, and in the very eye of the warm spring sun, the little dears come into blossom daringly early. Not with any uncertainty do they venture forth from their nest of thick leaves, but in their hundreds and thousands, peeping confidently up through the tangles of dried yellow bracken and bramble leaves of a past year, as well as lovely sun-reddened ivy-trails, while here and there they are companioned by bright blue periwinkles. The charm of this primrose bed is greatly heightened by that subtle fragrance of mingled flowers and moss and earth with which one instinctively associates the name of "primrose," a cool fragrance which one has only to kneel down to drink of deeply, and of which one may some day dream cravingly in the thirsty, burning fever of illness.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 18.

Mr. W. C. Stanton, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway during 1912-13 of the following additional broad-gauge rolling-stock, viz., 34 bogie 3rd class carriages, 4 bogie passengers brake vans, 100 steel covered goods wagons.

An important question relating to railway accounts which has been pending with the Government of India for some time is now nearing completion as it is practically settled that the Indian railway companies will adopt the official year in their accounts and statements, instead of the calendar year. It is expected that definite proposals will now be made to the Secretary of State for final approval.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 18.

The Governmenment of India have sanctioned the grant to all Adjutants employed with Volunteer Corps at Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon, of a local allowance of rupees eighty per mensem irrespective of rank in lieu of house-rent allowance of any form.

On the arrival in South Africa the 10th Hussars and 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, will be stationed at Tempe, Orange River State.

The Simla Municipal Committee has adopted a resolution to restrict the erection of new buildings or the extention of accommodation in the existing buildings in Bara Bazar, Chota Simla Bazar, Lakkar Bazar, Kaithu Bazar, Kaithu Spur and on the Chaura Maidan, on the grounds of overcrowding and insanitary conditions.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending April 13, was 895, giving a death-rate of 47·51 per annum per thousand as against 53·25 the corresponding period of last year, and 56·29 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 56 died from fevers ; 143, plague ; 48, small-pox; 12, measles ; 8, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 41, phthisis; 49, diseases of the nervous system; 219, affections of the respiratory organs ; 57, diarrhœa ; 39, dysentery ; 25, still-born ; 93, old age and debility ; and 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 42; Brahmin, 40; Lingaet, 9; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 460; Hindu low caste, 98; Musalman, 179 ; Parsi, 27 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 26 ; Eurasian, 2 European, 3. and Negro African, 1. The total number of births was 372 as against 353, for the corresponding period of last year, and 348 the average over the past five years.

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

SYSTEMATIC SEARCH FOR BODIES.

705 More Survivors Reported by the "Carpathia."

HEARTLESS CONDUCT OF NEW YORK PAPERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, APRIL 17.

The White Star Line is fitting out the steamer "Mackay-Bennet" to search the zone, in which the "Titanic" foundered for bodies. The vessel is taking tons of ice and scores of coffins.

The German Emperor has telegraphed to King George his sympathy on the occasion of the "Titanic" disaster. Other messages of sympathy have been received from all parts of the world.

There will be a memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday.

Subscriptions to the relief funds are pouring in. Messrs. Speyer Bros. have contributed a thousand guineas, Messrs. Rothschild five hundred, and the Shipping Federation two thousand guineas.

The Alexandra Orphanage offers to take twenty children of the members of the crew, who have been rendered orphans by the disaster.

A message from New York states that the "Carpathia" sent a wireless message at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, saying that she was six hundred miles from New York.

In the absence of authentic news the *Herald* and other papers in New York published a sensational description of the scenes at the wreck of the "Titanic." This has proved to be pure invention.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

King George has given 500 guineas, Queen Mary 200 guineas and Queen Alexandra £200 to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of sufferers by the disaster to the "Titanic."

Other contributors to the fund are Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell and Company, £2,000, Mr. Edward Grenfell, £1,000, and Messrs. Baring and Co., £500. The *Daily Telegraph* fund amounts to £1,151.

The Toronto Municipality has voted five thousand dollars for the relief of the families of the crew of the "Titanic."

King George has sent the following cable to President Taft:—"The Queen and myself are anxious to assure you and the American people of our great sorrow at the terrible loss of life among American citizens and our subjects in the disaster to the "Titanic." Our two countries are so intimately allied by ties of friendship and brotherhood that any misfortunes affecting the one must necessarily affect the other. We are both equally sufferers in the present terrible occasion."

Mr. Taft has replied thanking Their Majesties for their message, and saying that the American people share the sorrow of their kinsmen overseas.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18.

The Senate has adopted without discussion, a Bill demanding a comprehensive investigation into the "Titanic" disaster.

NEW YORK, APRIL 18.

The "Carpathia" was three hundred miles east of Boston at 4-30 this morning. A northeasterly gale is blowing, and the Cunard officials are of opinion that she will not get into dock before noon on Friday.

The steamer "Cincinnati" has arrived at New York. She reports that at 11-10 on Sunday night she received an appeal for help from the "Titanic," 530 miles away. After heading towards her for half an hour, she was told that the "Olympic" was coming and so she was not needed. She resumed her course.

Doubt as to the number of survivors is renewed, owing to the issue of a White Star message at midnight saying the "Carpathia" is now in wireless communication. She reports that she has 705 survivors. It is doubtful whether this means exclusive of the crew.

As a result of the "Titantic" disaster, an agitation is growing on both sides of the Atlantic on the subject of inadequate supply of boats and life-saving apparatus on liners, and the misuse of wireless telegraphy. There is an urgent demand in Great Britain for Government action to remedy the antiquated Board of Trade regulations regarding boats. There appears to have been a controversy for years with the Board of Trade on the subject of the absurdity of the schedule regarding the supply of boats, the schedule not recognising the existence of ships of over ten thousand tons.

There is a movement in American Congress to abolish the reciprocal arrangement by which British certificates are passed in American ports, and vice versa, and to establish federal and international control of wireless telegraphy.

A telegram to the *Times* from New York states that widespread inaccurate information disseminated on Monday has created a most unpleasant impression. The cause will probably never be known, but the theory is gaining credence that it may have originated from people with ulterior financial motives. One paper contains the sensational assertion that the loss of the "Titanic" was known to certain people eight hours before the news was published.

The *Daily Mail* appeals to the women of England for contributions in aid of the dependents of the men who died to save the women on the "Titanic."

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The death is announced at Toronto of Beresford Fox, partner in Sir Douglas Fox and Company, engineers.

ASIATICS IN AFRICA.

Statement by Colonial Secretary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 17.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. McCallum Scott asked Mr. Harcourt to use his influence to mitigate the laws affecting Indians in South Africa.

Mr. Harcourt replied that there was frequent correspondence between the Union of South Africa and the Home Government on Indian matters. He hoped that the Immigration Bill now before the Union Parliament would do something to remove the sense of grievance.

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked for details of the lashes given to prisoners in the Mombasa and Nairobi gaols in 1911.

Mr. Harcourt said the Governor had been instructed in November to furnish detailed half-yearly returns of floggings, and the offences for which they were given, etc.

The Governor had replied that these details would be furnished.

REVOLT AT FEZ.

Several Frenchmen Killed.

TANGIER, APRIL 18.

A wireless message from Fez states that a portion of the Shereefian army and population has risen in revolt. No details are given. The French garrison at Fez numbers about 1,500.

LATER.

According to news from Fez the trouble there is not general. Several quarters of the town are in revolt against local measures, and several Frenchmen have been killed. The Embassy is safe and reinforcements have arrived from Mequinez.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Italian Fleet Enters the Dardanelles.

PARIS, APRIL 18.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Italian fleet has entered the Dardanelles and that an Italian vessel has been sunk.

RIOTING IN SIBERIA.

Soldiers Called to Lena Goldfields.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 18.

A telegram from Irkutsk states that trouble which has been proceeding at the Lena Goldfields has culminated in rioting. Soldiers were summoned and fired on the workmen, killing 107 and wounding 70.

LATE MR. ARTHUR SASSOON

Large Estate in England and China.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The late Mr. Arthur Sassoon left estate of the value £650,864, exclusive of real estate in China. The value of the property in the United Kingdom is £376,864. The death duties amount to about £120,000.

AVIATOR KILLED.

Motive Alleged to be Suicide.

VERSAILLES, APRIL 18.

An aviator, named Verrett, yesterday fell with his aeroplane from a height of 1,800 feet and was killed. The papers allege that Verrett committed suicide, having quarrelled with his fiancee before ascending.

HUNGARIAN CABINET.

Objection to War Minister's Policy.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Hungarian Cabinet has again resigned, apparently owing to the renewed hostility of the Parliamentary parties to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for War, whom they accuse of anti-Magyarism, and to the Emperor's refusal to remove him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Sir Martin Lame After a Gallop.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

While training for the City and Suburban, Sir Martin pulled up lame after a gallop at Newmarket this morning.

END OF THE SEDDON CASE.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Seddon was executed this morning.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The solar eclipse was witnessed in superb conditions in Great Britain and on the Continent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 18.

The solar eclipse was clearly visible here for over half an hour last evening, about one-tenth of the orb having disappeared, the sun setting in that condition. Between forty and fifty thousand people bathed in the river and in the crush three men were drowned.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Probable Figure of Sixty Millions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Reuter learns that it is unlikely that there will be any opposition to the conditions of Russia and Japan in connection with the loan to be issued to China by the "Four-Nations" syndicate.

Negotiations between the various interests are now in progress, but until the Anglo-Belgian loan question is settled there will be no further advances on account of the projected big loan, though sixty millions sterling is mentioned as the eventual amount. The loan figure has not yet been fixed, but it depends on China's requirements and financial position. The question of official control, and the application of the proceeds is also unsettled.

PEKING, APRIL 17.

According to Chinese reports the Russians have obtained numerous concessions, principally with regard to mining from the Mongolians.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Japan has designated the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Russia, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, to represent them in connection with the Chinese loan. Every effort will be made to hold a conference at the earliest possible moment, either in London or on the Continent, to discuss the arrangements.

THE DURBAR CHANGES.

India Bill Introduced in the Commons.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Montagu presented the India Bill, which is officially described as a "Bill to make such amendment in the laws relating to the government of India as are consequential on the appointment of a separate Governor of Fort William, Bengal, and other administrative changes in the local government of India."

The second reading will take place on the 24th instant.

MEXICO AND THE STATES.

Strong Reply to Note of Warning.

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 18.

Mexico has replied to the United States' note of warning. She denies the right of Washington to admonish Mexico, because admonition is not based on any justifiable incident. Mexico affirms that she is not responsible for acts committed in rebellious territory, though she will accept responsibility for every loss to foreigners which is legally chargeable to the Government.

MARIKUPPAM COLLISION.

Railway Train's Driver Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 18.

The District Magistrate to-day pronounced judgment in the case against the driver of Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, named Rungaswamy, who was charged under Section 101, Railway Act, with running his train into the Marikuppam Station, Kolar Gold Fields, against signals, thereby colliding with a passenger train standing on the platform line and causing damage to railway stock. Mr. Richards found the accused guilty, but as he was heavily handicapped in the discharge of his duties he fined him Rs. 30 or three weeks' imprisonment. The Assistant Stationmaster who was his co-accused was discharged.

THE BUILDING OF NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Captain Swinton and other European experts are not expected to reach Simla till about the 30th instant. Meantime they are inspecting various probable sites in Delhi and also a tour will be made round the surrounding countries. The present engineering staff for permanent works for the capital will include Mr. Ward, Superintending Engineer, Mr. Parkes, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, and possibly Captain Roberts, R. E., Assistant Engineer.

DEATH OF MR. J. B. BURNETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

The death is reported at Tellicherry yesterday of Mr. J. B. Burnett, at the age of 89, the sole proprietor of Messrs. J. B. Burnett and Co., merchants and agents for the British India Steam Navigation and Company. The deceased was for several years Honorary Secretary of the Tellicherry Club and an active member of the local Chamber of Commerce. The funeral took place this morning.

A HINDU-MOSLEM DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, APRIL 18.

A Hindu boy of sixteen belonging to a Khatri family at Amritsar, has been, it is alleged, forcibly detained by some Mahomedans and converted to Islam. The father of the boy has filed an application for the guardianship of the boy in the court of the District Judge who has issued a notice to the opposite party to produce the boy in court.

RANGOON MARINE ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, APRIL 18.

The Marine enquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between the "Angora" and the "Seang Bee" was concluded to-day before the District Magistrate and the assessors and the finding, which was not divulged, will be submitted to the local Government for orders.

STORM IN SOUTH INDIA.

Landslips in the Coonoor District.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, APRIL 18.

Heavy rain fell here last night doing considerable damage to roads and buildings. The Wellington lake was flooded and overflowed, carrying away a bridge. Several landslips have occurred in the Coonoor road and also on the Nilgiri Mountain Railway between Karteri and Runneymede.

The train due here from the West Coast section at 9 a. m. to-day had not arrived at 12-40 (noon).

Landslips have also occurred on the Khullamcombay-Coonoor roads where several bridges were damaged.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Municipal Measures Prevent a Spread.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Maddox, the Chairman, made a statement regarding the measures adopted to prevent the spread of plague. The infected premises are disinfected, and measures for the destruction of rats are chiefly resorted to. Information regarding prophylactic measures against plague has been published each year by the free distribution of leaflets. Preventive measures for inoculation have also been frequently advocated and special cleansing gangs have been employed.

NEW KARACHI TRADE.

Imports of Molasses from Java.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 18.

A large trade is being developed between Karachi and Java in molasses. Yesterday, three trains left Karachi for up-country containing nothing else but Java molasses. The pioneer of this trade is said to be Mr. Nusservanji R. Mehta. Owing to the great rise in price of local molasses this enterprising citizen conceived the idea of meeting his requirements of the commodity for the distillation of spirits at the Kotri Government Distillery by procuring molasses in the cheapest market and obtained his supplies from Java. Other merchants followed suit and the genesis of a new trade has occurred, but systematic efforts might well be made to develop and cheapen the local production of this commodity.

SUIT AGAINST MR. WILKIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 17.

Before Mr. Justice Bakewell to-day in the High Court an application for the appointment of receiver and injunction against Mr. Allan Wilkie in a suit filed by Mr. Cohen, proprietor of the Grand Opera House, in respect of a breach of contract alleged by the latter, came on for hearing. It was pointed out on behalf of Mr. Cohen that Mr. Wilkie had not filed any accounts or paid net receipts into court. His Lordship ordered that Mr. Wilkie be appointed receiver pending the suit, and that he do file the accounts and pay the receipts into court within a fortnight.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

Government Refuses to Lower General Tax.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 18.

The local Government has vetoed the proposal of the Rangoon Municipal Committee to reduce the general tax from nine to seven per cent. until the Committee has made Rangoon more worthy of its position in respect of the bare necessities of municipal administration, such as good roads, footpaths, etc., and put its finances on a thoroughly sound basis.

GENERAL SIR E. G. BARROW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

General Sir E. G. Barrow will retire from the command of the Southern Army on the expiration of the leave he is availing himself of from the 11th of August. The question of his permanent successor has not yet been taken up, but various names are mentioned including General Sir B. Duff. Meanwhile General Sir J.B. Woon will officiate.

INDIAN MUSLIMS AND TRIPOLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

The Madras Presidency Muslim League has telegraphed to the Grand Vizier at Constantinople stating that Indian Musalmans are intensily opposed to the abandonment of any rights in Tripoli. The League also congratulates the Right Hon. Syed Amer Ali on the graceful recognition by the Sultan of Turkey of his valuable services to Islam and humanity, especially those in organising and despatching a medical mission to the seat of war for the succour of wounded Mussalmans.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

The Indian Factories Act which was passed last year will come into force on 1st July next. Meanwhile the Provincial Governments will make the necessary arrangements for the inspecting staff.

DEATH OF MR. WALTER LANG.

We regret to announce the death at 8-50 p. m., yesterday, after a serious illness, of Mr. Walter Lang, probably at the time of his death Bombay's oldest European resident. Mr. Lang was born in 1843 and came to Bombay as a young man to one of the city's business firms. This was forty-eight years ago and since then he has been actively concerned in Bombay business circles. Some years ago he became an Exchange Broker in the firm of Lang and Moir. On the retirement of his partner, Mr. Lang joined Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. for a period. He then returned to his occupation as a broker and became a partner with Messrs. Heugh Symons and Robert Barlow, and of this firm he was a still partner at the time of his death. Mr. Lang had a large circle of friends in Bombay and was a keen follower of sport. He was for a time a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and has been for many years honorary secretary of the Yacht Club. The funeral will start at 5-30 p. m. this evening from the Yacht Club Chambers, arriving at Sewri at 6-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 1st April 1912, combined leave for nine months.

Captain A. H. E. Mosse, on relief, to be Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, Palanpur, as a temporary measure.

Major E. O'Brien to be Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S., District Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, is granted, with effect from the 28th March, combined leave for twelve months.

Mr. K. C. Rushton to be District Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. E. H. Ingle.

Mr. E. Priestley to be District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. F. L. Clifford to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr. E. Priestley, pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Tanner to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. W. H. Marston, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. F. L. Clifford, transferred.

Mr. L. H. Spence, First Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has been allowed an extension for three months of furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, I. C. S., Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, is granted privilege leave for one month from Wednesday, the 1st May, or subsequent date.

Vice Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., on deputation, pending further orders:—Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Hyderabad. Mr. J. R. Martin, I. C. S., on return to duty, to act as Collector of Larkana, vice Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I. C. S. Mr. S. H. Covernton, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Larkana, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I. C. S., pending the arrival of Mr. J. R. Martin; and, on relief by the latter, to do duty as Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal. Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai, I. S. O., to act as Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, from the date of receiving charge from Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I. C. S., pending relief by Mr. S. H. Coverarton, I. C. S.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave for one month and fourteen days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for four months and sixteen days with effect from 21st March.

Mr. H. C. Mules, C. S. I., M. V. O., Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with special leave for three months with effect from the 3rd May.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., to act as Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Mules, C. S. I., M. V. O.

The Reverend G. D. Barne, Assistant Chaplain of Karachi, has been granted combined leave for six months.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Rev. R. B. Douglas, B.D., of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the following Ministers of the Basel Mission. Rev. M. Muller and Rev. G. Schmid.

Captain G. F. I. Harkness, I. M. S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, with effect from the 1st March 1912, vice Major C. R. Bakhle, I.M.S., who has been deputed to attend the class in Clinical Bacteriology at Kasauli.

Captain J. P. Watson, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted seven months' leave out of India with effect from 6th April.

Major H. Benaett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Sind Registration District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major W. O'S. Murphy, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Captain S. W. Jones, I.M.S., to do duty at the Yeravda Central Prison temporarily under the orders of the Superintendent of the Prison.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Broach, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. Kenneth McI. Kemp, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, or pending farther orders.

Mr. Henry Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown, vice Mr. M. R. Jardine, Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as Advocate-General or pending further orders.

Mr. A. C. Robinson to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Rustamji Hormasji Madan or pending relief.

Captain G. F. I. Harkness, I. M. S., on relief in Sind, to be on general duty in Poona, pending further orders.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Dharwar to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate, I Division, comprising the talukas of Dharwar, Hubli, Bankapur and Kalghatgi, vice Mr. G. A. Thomas, I. C. S., transferred.

Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, has been further extended by His Majesty Secretary of State for India by five days.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. R. M. MacFarlaine, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, has been extended by six months.

Mr. W. N. Cartland, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and fifteen days from the 23rd May or subsequent date.

AMBALLA RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 18.

In the Amballa riot case only six accused remain to take their trial the rest having been discharged by the District Judge for want of evidence.

SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned certain recommendations made by the Director of Public Instruction, based on the report of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, made after a long tour in Northern India to well-known centres and seats of learning. The recommendations comprise the provision of special grants-in-aid to Sanskrit schools and a system of scholarships. It is also proposed to strengthen the inspection agency.

MR. J. WOODSIDE, Superintending Engineer, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of six months' furlough on medical certificate.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

PRINCE TALLEYRAND AND HIS TIMES, by Frederic Loliee translated by Bryan O'Donnell .M. A. (John Long). This is a work that will be welcomed by all students of history, character and literature for the history of Talleyrand's public life comprises the history of the civilised world for a period of over half a century—from 1775 to 1832—and that the most momentous in the Christian era, a period that covered the end and the begining of two cosmic epochs, a long drama of destruction and reconstruction. The difficulties presented by such an undertaking as this biography are enormous, by reason of its involved interests and the immense mass of material to be sifted, arranged, and rendered consecutively and intelligently, a gigantic task which M. Loliee has accomplished admirably; while throughout he always manages to sustain the personal and psychological interest, for, like most modern and all competent historians, he realises that the facts and events that constitute history are merely the effects of the action and reaction of human character, on which certain individuals, of whom Talleyrand was one, exert a dominant influence. The book ranges from Talleyrand's birth in 1754 to the return of Napoleon from Elba in 1814, while Talleyrand was absent at the Congress of Vienna, and some of the most remarkable and fascinating chapters are those which provide a vivacious and critical review and comparison of social life in France during the different stages of Talleyrand's career, under the old regime, certain phases of the Terror, the Directoire, the Consulate, and the First Empire, together with the extremely able parallel study of the diplomat himself and Napoleon—"comparison of two natures as opposed to each other as could be, the one embodying the all-devouring genius of war and conquest, the other representing the power of calm and weighty reasoning used in behalf of the methodical ambition"—which brings the book to a close.

LAURA, by Caroline Grosvenor (Heinemann—"I told him I would marry him to-morrow if he were rich, but if there was no money, what was the good of thinking of it I couldn't endure a long engagement and a poor marriage at the end. I've had enough of being poor. It's like living under an extinguisher." That is how the heroine related to her sister Dolly how she had refused David Cumming, and Dolly being a dear unworldly little person, sighed that it should be all a question of money. The conversation provides the keynote of the story, which relates the fortunes and misfortunes of the Cardew family in general, and of Laura in particular who was not the mercenary soul she would appear from her utterances as quoted above, but only persuaded herself that she was for she abhorred the discomforts of poverty as most girls do under similar circumstances—the Cardews belonged to an impoverished county family. All the people are drawn with a natural touch, and most of them are decidedly nice, especially Laura, though at one time she did persuade herself that money was more precious than love, schemed to secure both and suffered many things before she learnt wisdom.

WINGS OF DESIRE, by Miss M. P. Willcocks. Sara Bellew the heroine in this story is unhappily married to a novelist, she is also a slave to a terribly selfish and self-righteous father. These two men are carefully presented types of selfishness, both of them more or less living on the means and character of their wife and daughter. Sara's husband is a philanderer, always seeking fresh amatory experience out of which he can get materials for his stories, while in Billy Knyvett she has a loyal lover, who, refuses to take advantage of circumstance, and who indeed, half disappoints her at the crucial point by his stern resolve not to let passion usurp the place of reason. Objectionable as is her husband, there is no release for Sara short of putting herself in the wrong in the eyes of the law; and when she finally does so it will be with the sympathy of most of those who come to know her. Essentially as has been suggested, there is the "purpose" of accentuating the anomalies of our divorce laws; but in the development of the romance, in the presentation of a variety of people, in the admirable talk of those people, and in the author's very real sense of humour is to be found some of the best entertainment we have found in recent fiction.

THE SHADOW OF NEEME, by Lady Bancroft (Murray).—In her preface to this very pretty romance the authoress tells how during a long convalescence she was told a strange incident in real life which so dwelt in her mind that she wove it into a story. The incident had, as this suggests, something supernatural about it, and there is nothing which appeals more to the fiction-reader than the mystery which surrounds the unknown. Hence the story of Colonel Robert Walford's love for a face seen over and over again in a dream makes an attractive centre for a story which has besides the qualities of health humour, of good characterisation, and of imagination. Colonel Walford becomes, by succession, Lord Hetherton and on his return from the war in South Africa he purchases a place in Kent called Neeme, going there to live with his mother and his sister. Both these ladies are amusing, for Mrs. Walford is a commanding and elegant specimen of the old-fashioned great lady, while her daughter Chloe has adopted all the current slang can hunt, shoot, fish, play golf, billiards, and all other in or out door games. To understand the mystery the book must be read, and the reader will be well entertained.

THE ARRIVAL OF ANTONY, by Dorothea Conyers (Hutchinson)—Antony was saved from a shipwreck when a baby, and as his parents were drowned, he was adopted by a German lady, and until her death believed that he would inherit largely from her. But she forgot to make a new will, and so Antony thought it best to return to his native land of Ireland. He comes, a gentleman in habit and speech, to find that his two uncles are but horse-dealers, their business terribly crippled by the motor industry. Miss Dorothea Conyers tells the story of the first year or so of his life with his old Uncle Tim, tells it with a brightness and sympathy which are more than merely attractive, and with a humour which often provokes a laugh. She knows the Irish character, and thoroughly appreciates the love of horses, which is a national quality. Indeed, the promise shown in her early book, "The Strayings of Sandy," is here once more amply redeemed. The coal strike is having its inevitable effect upon the production of books, for an intellectual luxury is one of the first things to suffer in a time of financial pressure. The difficulties are both internal and external. Travellers find it hard to cover their allotted ground, when the train service is diminished by a half, and when they reach their destination they are faced by the apathy of booksellers, who complain that nobody is buying books. In consequence a number of publications announced for the next few weeks are likely to be held back until the dawn of a more prosperous era, and the probable result will be an additional congestion of trade in the autumn, which is already apt to be full to overflowing.

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Meanwhile, there are not wanting spirited publishers, who continue to bring out their books in the teeth of discouragement, and among these few are more energetic than Mr. Fisher Unwin, whose list shows no sign of abatement. During the present week he is publishing a popular account of the Normandy Coast, by the Rev. Charles Merk, English chaplain at Dieppe, and a striking discussion of a new phase of the Yellow Peril, from the pen of M. Henri Borel, an accredited Dutch critic of the problems of the Far East. M. Borel is occupied with a peril which consists, not in ironclads but in ideals. He sees China fermenting with new ideas, which are drawing together into one consolous nation what was formerly a loosely-connected agglomeration of tribes, ignorant of one another's interest and language. In short, a united China is in course of formation, with a common language and common ideals. Out of the present period of storm and stress there will emerge, if M. Borel is to be trusted, a nation spiritually regenerated, which will compel Europe to face an entirely new, and as yet unrealised, problem in nationality.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Rents of Stalls in Municipal Markets.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Maamohandas Ramji presiding. The Corporation resumed consideration of the petition of Mr. Umaji Haibatrao Patel Dhole and others protesting against the proposed increase in the rents of shops and stalls in the Arthur Crawford Markets.

The Commissioner in the course of a letter to the Corporation on the subject said: "I do not think there can be any doubt that the Municipality are justified in asking higher rents for their stalls in the Municipal Markets. Since they were fixed at their present figure, rents have risen throughout the City, and particularly near the Arthur Crawford Markets. The prices received when auctions are held, though some times inflated for special reasons, show a great excess over fixed rates. Moreover, the cost of Municipal management and administration has risen. A fresh schedule has accordingly been prepared so far as the Arthur Crawford Markets are concerned. The schedules revising the rents of the stalls of the other Markets will be prepared and submitted in due course. Intimation of the intention to revise the rents was given to the stall-holders and their objections were considered, with the result that in many cases I have modified the rents originally proposed. The system of auctioning vacant shops has been proved objectionable in the past as untrue prices which cannot be properly maintained have been obtained and losses have been inflicted on the owners, or heirs of the owners, of stock in the shops mentioned. I propose therefore in future to give a vacant shop at the fixed rent to the most deserving person who would ordinarily be the nearest heir capable of conducting the business of the late holder. Where there was no such heir with adequate claim and where there was real competition for the shop I consider it should be given at a price not exceeding 25 per cent. over the fixed rent to the most suitable applicant. The paghi system causes too many abuses to be allowed to continue, but the due consideration of the claims of heirs will prevent hardship in the case of old age and death, and there will be no objection to shop-holders being allowed to transfer their shops to suitable persons. The proposed increase is estimated to be about Rs. 13,000 per annum."

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that the letter be forwarded to the Markets Committee for information.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was in favour of the system of auctioning vacant shops. It was highly desirable, he thought, that the matter should go to the Committee and he therefore moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Committee for consideration and early report.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell, said he had first thought of abolishing the paghdi system, but on a further consideration of the matter he thought otherwise. There were several reasons for not adopting the auction system, for if they did so the shopkeepers and the stall holders would be put to much loss. The old stall holders had a certain stock in their shops and in most cases might be under a contract for such goods. Under these circumstances they were bound to make very high bids. And it was not fair to thus make them bid high. When the auction system prevailed it often happened that two unequal sets of rates prevailed for two identical rows of stalls. That was the reason why he abolished the auction system. The stall holders and shop-keepers in Municipal Markets were subjected to stricter regulations than prevailed outside and the rates had not been fixed without reference to those charged for shops in the neighbouring locality outside the Markets. The rates in Municipal Markets were lower, but they were not much lower.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, and Mr. C. V. Mehta's original motion was carried.

COMPULSORY AND FREE EDUCATION.

Dr. D. B. Master moved: "That with a view to facilitate and encourage primary education among the poorer classes in the City and to make a gradual beginning towards free and compulsory education, the Schools Committee be requested to report whether they think it desirable to accept all applications for free admission into all the primary Municipal schools in their charge, provided the income of the applicant's parents is found, on inquiry, to be less than twenty rupees per month. (b) Whether discretion should be allowed to the Superintendent on the report of the Headmasters, subject to the sanction of the Schools Committee to admit all students free, in cases where their parent's income was more than twenty and less than thirty rupees and who have to provide education for two or more children (c) What would be the probable increase in the yearly expenditure, if such a change were made. (d) The Committee are at liberty to make further suggestions or modifications on the subject."

Dr. Master said he had moved the proposition with a view to find out whether it was possible to give free education in Bombay with certain reservations. He was in favour of making it entirely free, but he thought that perhaps the state of the Municipal finances might not allow it.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta could not imagine a more incautious or impracticable proposition. The Corporation had on a former occasion agreed as to the advisability of compulsory education, but the only question was when the compulsion should begin. Those who wanted to make the education free forgot that it was not the question of fees that prevented parents in Bombay from sending their children for school. In a city like Bombay two annas per month was a fee which even the poorest of the poor could afford to pay. But the worst part of Dr. Master's proposition was that which asked the Schools Committee to make enquiries whether the parents' income was more than Rs. 20 per month. He did not think the parents to escape a fee of annas two per month would put themselves into the Spanish inquisition, and he would be a Municipal Daniel who would find out the parents' income. The whole proposition was perfectly unpracticable and the proposed inquiry would be fruitless.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thought the discussion had been a very useful one in that it showed that education in Bombay was very nearly free. The maximum and the minimum fees which they charged for boys were annas four and two respectively, and they charged only one anna per month for admitting girls to schools. It showed that they were giving practically free education.

Dr. Master's motion was defeated.

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

The Corporation considered the Commissioner's report regarding the licensing of milch cattle stables, in the course of which it was stated: "I have the honour to forward a copy of a report from the Superintendent of Licenses, which gives most of the information required in the Resolution of the Corporation. In addition to the prosecutions mentioned by the Superintendent, 74 were instituted by the Health Department against owners of stables for various sanitary offences. As regards the profits obtainable from repeated breaches of the law, they can easily be calculated from the following figures. An excess of 100 animals is very common, and the minimum of profit on each animal is Rs. 2 per month. Assuming that the excess was immediately discovered, and a summons obtained, the case could not be heard within a fortnight the profits earned would be Rs. 100 in that period. The Magistrate would at the outside inflict a penalty of Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 for the offence (very often the penalty is far less): there would thus be a profit of Rs. 80 or Rs. 90, plus the saving of the License fee. The Licensee, however, could and in practice often does spin the fortnight out into six weeks, by taking no notice of the first summons, refusing to obey the second one, and necessitating a warrant being obtained. The profit for six weeks on 100 animals is Rs. 300. The Magistrate is unlikely, because of the delay, to increase the fine beyond Rs. 30, leaving a net profit of Rs. 270. In the case of the offence being continued and repeated (as it practically invariably is), the remedies would appear to be opportunity for rapid and repeated complaint to the Magistrates, prompt hearings, and deterrent punishments. These conditions do not exist. In consequence of a report made by me on the subject of the delay in Magisterial hearings and the inadequacy of punishments; the Committee of the Corporation have asked me to address Government, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate has written to me on the subject. I have been unable to deal with the matter, important as it is, because I have not been able to cope with my ordinary work, but I hope to take it up very shortly. The measures

necessary for the effectual enforcement of the conditions of licenses are briefly as follows:—(a) Opportunity for early complaint and rapid hearing, especially in cases of repeated offences, (b) Fines that are deterrent, especially the infliction of daily penalties, where the offence is repeated, (or Power th remove summarily from the stable, by Municipal action, all animals in excess of the licensed number. (d) Power to close stables for which no license has been given, or from which the license has been withdrawn. There have been cases in which stables have continued for months without any license.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr moved that the report be referred to the Committee that was revising the bye-laws. He cited cases to show the futility of prosecutions against the owners of the stables. He also commented on the overcrowding in these stables.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE WATER QUESTION AGAIN.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a return showing the hours of water-supply to the different localities in the City and the general pressure in the mains during the month of February 1912 be recorded.

Dr. Sukhia said it was impossible for men to live on the upper floors when they could not get a single drop of water there. He appealed to the Commissioner that water might be supplied at full pressure at least for one hour in the Fort. There were several streets in the Fort where they could get no water on the upper floors.

Dr. S. S. Bathiwalla remarked that the same state of affairs existed in the G. Ward. He asked that water at full pressure should be supplied in that ward between eight and ten in the morning and two and four in the afternoon.

The motion was carried.

QUININE TABLETS.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that in regard to the letter from the Secretary to Government forwarding Government resolution regarding measures approved by Government for the distribution of quinine tablets in selected areas in the mofussil and commending to the Corporation the adoption of a similar course for the distribution of quinine in the city of Bombay, the President be requested to inform Government to the effect of the Commissioner's letter.

The Commissioner in his report stated that no provision for free supply of quinine had been made in the Scheme sanctioned by the Corporation for dealing with Malaria. The distribution of quinine would be considered as part of the Malaria measures, but no details could be given at present. When the staff sanctioned by the Corporation was appointed and the scheme was in working order, he would sumit a further report to the Corporation.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the Government were in this way going to turn into a big chemist.

The motion was carried.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that letter to the president from the Secretary to Government forwarding copy of a draft Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in the direction pointed out by Dr. Bentley together with the Statements of Objects and Reasons and requesting that Government might be favoured with an expression of the views of the Municipal Corporation thereon at a very early date be referred to the Malaria Committee for consideration.

The motion was carried.

CUL-DE-SAC STREETS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji ; moved :—"That as in the opinion of our Executive Engineer for various reasons it is undesirable to permit "cul-de-sac" streets in the City to exist or to be constructed, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to forward a list of such cul-de-sac streets in each ward of the City to the Corporation with the estimate of cost for opening them up."

Dr. Dadachanji said it was desirable that such streets should be opened up for a proper distribution of water. He quoted the executive Engineer's remarks in this connection.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola thought the motion was impracticable from a financial point of view. Many of these lanes were private and he asked if they were going to open them up at the expense of the Municipality.

The Commissioner said the remarks of the Executive Engineer quoted by Dr. Dadachanji were with regard only to the Overhead Railway.

Dr. Dadachanji in reply said he did not mean that they must incur the expenditure. He only asked for a report.

The motion was defeated.

The following proposition moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was carried :—That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the following extract from the Journal of the Royal Institute of of Public Health (Januasy 1911) on the Bacterior logical Purification of the city's water supply and opinions of eminent Bacteriologists on the harmfulness to public health from the continuous presence of B. Coli in a City's water-supply as is the case in all the unfiltered waters of all the lakes supplied to the City of Bombay, and he be requested to report whether it is feasible to improve the city's water-supply by means of the "Candy De-Clor-Filters" and, if so, what the approximate cost will be of filtering the Vehar, the Tulsi and the Tansa supplies either at the lake or at the service reservoirs in the City before the distribution."

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following general summary of season and Crop report in the Bombay Presidency are published :—

There was slight rain during week in parts of Hyderabad, Kanara, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Harvesting continues in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kolaba, Kanara, West Khandesh, Sholapur and Kolhapur. The picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Dharwar and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for cultivation of kharif crops is generally in progress. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Palanpur; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Gujarat, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in Sakkur, Thana and East Khandesh; elsewhere they are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 25 to 54 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 29 to 51 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 31 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 31 to 53 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

During the week ending 13th April plague mortality rose to 11,305 against 13,490 cases. The provincial figures were:—Bombay Presidency, 414; Madras, 46; Bengal 151; Behar, 2,396; the United Provinces, 5,255; the Punjab, 2,125; Burma, 46; Central Provinces, 432; Mysore, 22; Hyderabad, 95; Central India, 171; Rajputana, 104; Kashmir, 17, and the North-West Frontier Province, 1. There was an imported case at Dehra-Ismail-Khan.

WIRELESS communication has been established between Jutogh and Fort William, via the stations at Delhi and Allahabad. It is not intended to send public messages at present.

Two new Bills will probably be introduced in the Burma Legislative Council at the next sessions, one for a separate Excise Bill and the other for the Province, to regulate the salt industry.

DURING the weeks ending April 16 only one and a half chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay, and of these one was purchased by the opium farmer at Dharampur and the other by the farmer at Rajpipla. In the same period 310 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

COTTON MILLS' CLAIM.

The Full Text of the Judgment.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The following is the continuation of the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman in the suit of the Bombay Cotton Mills against Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal to recover Rs. 50,000 with interests and costs :—

That is in itself, I think, a sufficient indication of how desparately hard put to it the learned counsel were to find any vulnerable point in Deoji's evidence. I am perfectly satisfied that in this part of his narrative Deoji has given an accurate and true account of what passed. The story is that when Jeenarayen Hindumal Dani refused to lend the money either on the personal security of Dwarkadas Dharamsey of or the Tricumdas or Lakhmidas Mills, he, Dani, offered to lend the money upon the note of either Parshotam or Anandji Nanji. It is just possible though I do not believe myself that even in this particular Deoji's memory has played him false, that Ananji Nanji's name was not mentioned on that occasion. If it was not and if in that small detail, Deoji has proved inaccurate, than a great deal of criticism founded on the Soda Nondh, and the two letters exhibits 4 and 11 would be left, without foundation. Now compared with this part of Deoji's introductory statement. Dani's testimony, which is that Dwarkadas Dharamsey came to him to lend this money to his partner Parshotam. There is obvious reason why the defendant and the witnesses who support him wish to get over the fact that the money was required by and actually lent to Dwarkadas Dharamsey. On the face of it, it seems unlikely if not absured, that Dwarkadas Dharamsey who was desperately in need of money for himself, should have gone to Dani to borrow money for his partner Parshotam who as far as this record goes was in no need of any money at all and it is quite clear I think, from the concluding part of Dani's own written statement that whatever efforts may have been made here to gloss over the fact that the money was lent and knowingly lent to Dwarkadas Dharamsey, it is untrue a pure after thought Dani admits in his written statement that there were special reasons at that time influencing his master the defendant to keep Dwarkadas Dharamsey well pleased and I have no doubt whatever that although Parshotam's name was asked for as a guarantee the loan was actually made to Dwarkadas Dharamsey with the full knowledge that it was to be applied to relieve him of his own necessities. Now, it has been argued on behalf of the defendant that Dwarkadas Dharamsey would never have wished to expose the desparate state of his affairs by thus pertinaciously begging for a relatively small loan from Jeenarayen Hindumal Dani. I think there is no value in that criticism, Dwarkadas was consistently borrowing about this time and if we are to believe Deoji Dani was perfectly conversant with the true state of Dwarkada's money affairs. So that an application of this kind lies under no such improbability as has been suggested in this general, argument. But it has been further argued that this part of Deoji's story can be shown to be untrue by reference to the Soda Nondh or contract book kept by Dani in his office both of the 13th and 14th February exhibits 4 and 11. The argument is this. The evidence of Vallabhnarayen is that this contract book was always written up by his father on his arrival at the office sometime I may say roughly about 10. a. m. and that he Vallabhnarayen had to look at it in order to see what contracts etc. had been entered into and then passing on to the Nitya Mel or daily journal of the day to ascertain what receipts had fallen due, this is his account of the general course of business in the office and I dare say speaking generally it is a perfectly true account. Now, the point of this particular argument is that on the morning of the 13th February when Vallabh looked into the Soda Nondh, which he would have ordinarily done I may again ray roughly at 10-30 he found this particular contract already entered as between the defendant and Parshotam. The term also is fixed ; and the rate of interest. How could this possible have been so, it is asked if Deoji's account of his interview with Dani be true, if at the end of that interview Deoji was not himself sure whether he would obtain the signature of Ananji Naoji or Parshotam or of either. Nor had any term been fixed. It is Vallabh's evidence that his father ordinarily left the office at about 11-30 to return to his residence, so that if this entry was made in the Soda Nondh in the usual way on the 13th February it would imply that a definite contract had been entered into sometime before that between the defendant and Parshotam. In support of this argument reference is also made to the letters of the 13th and 14th written by Dani, to his master the defendant. Doubtless there is considerable force in this argument for according to Deoji's story it could not have been until later in the day than this Soda Nondh was usually written that Parshotam had agreed to give the raquired signature ; so that it would be difficult to account for the contract thus appearing in a completed from as though Dani had altogether ignore the possibility of Anandji Nanji being requisitioned instead of Parshotam to sign the receipt. And for the defendant it is further claimed that while this entry in the Soda Nondh and these letters the first of which seems to refer to a contamplated rather than a completed contract, why the letter of the following day announces its completion. go far while contradicting Deoji's evidence to confirm that of, Dani. That no doubt, is true; that is to say Dani's story is quite consistent with the entry in the Soda Nondh. On the other hand there are as I have said two possible answers to this criticism namely, that Deoji has really been mistaken in supposing that an alternative name was suggested by Dani at the interview of the 13th February. But for the mention of Anandji Nanji as an alternative guarantee there would be of course be little or no force in this criticism. The second answer is that it is quite possible that the usual course of business disposed to by Dani and Vallabhnarayen may have been departed from on this occasion. Both the letter exhibit 4 and the Soda Nondh may have been writing up in the afternoon ; and I do not think that the recollection of witnesses like Dani and Vallabhnarayen going no further than the usual course of business is in any sense final and exclusive of the possibility that on this occasion a particular entry might have been made at a somewhat later hour. Except, of course, as impeaching the absolute veracity and one might almost say infallibility of Deoji in every particular, this point has little importance or direct bearing upon the msin question.

The next step in the story is taken when Deoji Narrses how the cheque upon the Akola Mills by which this advance was made, was exchanged for Parshotam's receipt in the office of Dwarkadas Dharamsey. Here, again there is a conflict of evidence between Vallabh and Deoji. According to Vallabhnarayen it was Deoji who came to his office with Parshotam's receipt and there obtained the loan of Rs. 50,000. According to Deoji the cheque was brought to Dwarkadas's office. I have already noticed he reason why wherever possible the defendant and his witnesses wished to exclude Dwarkadas from any direct participation in this loan, and that may very well account for Vallabhnarayen swearing that he did not take the money to Dwarkadas Dharamsey's office but that it was fetched from his own office by Dwarkadas's son. Of course, in testing the general credibility of Dani on the one hand and of Deoji on the other the most minute points may have some weight. This for instance is instructive because it shows how Dani and his son give the version of their story, for it is obvious if it is true what Dani says namely that the money was asked for by Dwarkadas for Parshotam then there could have been no conceivable reason for taking the money to Dwarkadas in the first instance and not to Parshotam. So too going back a step, there is the question whether or not Dwarkadas was really kept back by domestic bereavement to his own house on the 13th February. Here, we have the evidence on the one hand not only of Deoji but of Parshotam and Gopaldas Laiji for the plaintiff Company while on the other hand it has been sought to support Dani by the evidence of a member of the staff of the Specie Bank. The point in itself, as I have said is not of the first importance and the evidence of Parshotam and Gopal Laiji certainly adds but little I think, to that of Deoji. The counter evidence relating to the loan of a lac of Rupees negotiated on that day with the Specie Bank is still less convincing. So that in this minor conflict is still comes out that the Court has to decide between the relative credibility of Deoji on the one haud and of Dani and Vallabhnarayen on the other. It is not however denied so far that the receipt was actually signed by Parshotam and the money actually given if not to Dwarkadas Dharamsey at least to Deoji on the 13th February. With the discrepancies I have so far dwelt upon, with those discrepancies removed, this still remains common ground.

I come now to Deoji's account of what happened on the 14th of April which was the due date of the note signed by Parshotam. Now, it is common ground again that Vallabhnarayen took the receipt in the first instance to Parshotam and Parshotam referred Vallabh to Dwarkadas Dharamsey. To that extent the admitted facts seem rather to corroborate Deoji's original version than that of Dani. Deoji goes on to say that his father Dwarkadas Dharamsey told Vallabh that he could not pay the money and asked for time. Vallabh said that that was impossible. Thereupon Dwarkadas Dharamsey suggested to him that he should take a receipt from the Bombay Cotton Company in place of Parshotam's receipt and Vallabh said he would go and consult his father. This he did and presently returned saying that Dani had no objection. The cash receipt, exhibit C, was then procured duly signed by Parshotam and on Vallabh's returning for it, the receipts were exchanged pursuant to this agreement. Now, the only point of difference between the stories of Deoji and Vallabh as to this the really essential part of the whole transsction is that Vallabh swears that when Dwarkadas Dharamsey said that he could not pay he added that the money had been used for the Bombay Cotton Company and asked Dani to allow it to lie there for a few days longer. Vallabh says he took that message to his father who said "Very well, there is no harm.", and on that Vallabh says he returned and told Dwarkadas Dharamsey that Dani had consented to the agreement. That Vallabh says he went away still taking Parshotam's receipt with him. He is entirely unable to say what became of that receipt or how he became if he ever became, possessed of the receipt of the Bombay Cotton Company, exhibit C, in this case. His evidence on his point is very singular, and I think very instructive. Speaking generally of Vallabh I should have said that he was not a bad witness as witnesses go, but in no way comparable to Deoji either in ability, inaccuracy—in the strength of his memory or in his readiness to meet unexpected questions. If his evidence be read it will be seen that he goes long with a fairly short thread up to this particular point and thereafter of a sudden he completely breaks down and says : "I remember nothing more." And when asked about the receipt from the Bombay Cotton Company he says he does not know when or where it came into his possession. Now, it is to be borne in mind that from Dani's point of view, and I suppose after seeing Dani's written statement from the defendants point of view the crucial point, if not the only point in defendant's case, the point of vital importance to Dani and the defendant was to get evidence of this alleged assurance of Dwarkadas to Vallabh. It is to be borne in mind here that Dani has no first hand knowledge and that his defence rests entirely on a report which he alleges Vallabh brought to him; so that the story Vallabh had to tell of what occurred on the 14th of April was a very simple story; and all that he had to be careful of was to insist upon Dwarkadas Dharamsey having told him that the money had been used for the plaintiff company. There was no dispute about any other event that morning; and here we find this witness a young man of considerable intelligence and business capacity, going, as I have said, with a fairly short tread up to the point he has evidently been told to keep very definitely and clearly in view having got that portion of his sworn testimony on record he altogether breaks down and declines to remember anything more. Unlike Deoji, who was rather over-particular in detail offering every particular to a hostile counsel, Vallabh seems to have made up his mind to confine himself as closely as possible to one material fact he had to swear to. It certainly seems to me amazing if the rest of Vallabh's evidence which was given easily and with every show of honesty, it is to be believed that he could really have forgotten what he did with either Parshotam's receipt or with the much more important document, exhibit, C, in this case. It is upon the events of the 14th of April as I say that almost every thing turns in this case. So that one had to scrutinise the evidence here with great particularity. Dani corroborates Vallabh upon this point to this extent (of course he swears as he has to swear in his written statement that Vallabh told him that Dwarkadas had said that the loan originally made to Parshotam had been utilised for the purposes of the plaintiff company so again we have Vallabh and Dani on the one hand against Deoji on the other.

So far I have refrained from making any general comments upon the evidence of Dani as a whole. But as I am constantly obliged to put his statements against those of Deoji. As I go on with the narrative onwards, it may be convenient to say here what I have to say generally about the evidence of Dani and Vallabh. I have already, I think, said enough or almost enough of Vallabh. As witnesses go he is a fairly good witness, but where he comes into conflict with Deoji upon the minor points touched upon, I should without the least hesitation prefer Deoji's evidence memory is for superior, but because I always seemed to discern a reason for the discrepancies. That reason, as I pointed out in one or two instances, is the desire of Vallabh and his father to shut out Dwarkadas Dharamsey from the receipt of the money originally advanced to Parshotam. When Dani came to be cross-examined in this Court after giving the comparatively simple story he had to tell in examination-in-chief a very great deal of time was taken up as in the former case over the false balance-sheet of the Tricumdas Mills Company ending December 1907 and signed by Dani in July or August 1908. As that point may appear to have but little direct relevance to the matters now in issue, I think I ought to explain why notwithstanding Mr. Setalvads protest, I allowed so much time to be spend over it, where the question before a Court turns entirely upon the nature of a commercial transaction and where one party to that transaction is alleged to have entered into it in pursuance of a fraudulent knowledge, it certainly seems to me that the fact of his having deliberately signed and issued a false balance-sheet is not only a very damaging circumstance merely touching the credit of the witness himself but material and relevant independently of credit, because it might very well be thought that if Dani in collusion with Dwarkadas Dharamsey had deliberately issued a false balance-sheet to shield and protect the tottering Tricumdas Mills in 1908, Mills in which he as the agent of his master had a very large interest, that would make it very likely or certainly the less improbable that in 1909 Dani should be found concocting a comparatively small fraud of this kind really for the benefit of the same mills again and with the same confederate Dwarkadas Dharamsey and in case where the question is of commercial integrity and where a party charged with having deviated from the standard of commercial morality, is also shown on former occasion to have lent himself to a deliberate issue of a false balance-sheet I can not conceive how that fact is ever to be lightly regarded in any Court habituated to deal with commercial causes or with any commercial community from which such causes come. It will be observed that throughout these observations I have purposely assumed that the balance-sheet should have been false and it should have been deliberately issued with the knowledge of its being false. Those were the facts which the "Advocate" General wished to established by his cross-examination and it was because I thought that if those facts were established they should have important bearing before me that I did not stop to "Advocate" General from pursuing that cross-examination at great length and with great vigor.

To be continued.

THE wives of the Scottish Members of Parliament in mail-week presented Lady Pentland, the wife of the Governor-designate of Madras, with a diamond bracelet, of the usual hoop type, with a setting of diamonds on one side. The eldest daughter was at the same time presented with a pearl and gold necklace.

THE latest publication in the "Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India" describes the "rab" system of rice cultivation which is resorted to in the country between the Nerbudda in the north and Kanara in the south. It is by Dr. Harold H. Mann Principal of the Agricultural College, Poona and Messrs N. V. Joshi and N. V. Kantikar.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers as to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

POLICE COURTS.

ABDUCTION CASE SEQUEL.

How Miss Swannel's Photos were Obtained.

BEFORE Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Godinho presented an information on behalf of Gopinath Keshavram Devare, proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Devare and Company, photographers, and asked for process to issue against J. McDermott on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust.

The complainant, in his information, stated that his firm were artists and photographers. On the 14th February last, the accused called late in the evening at his studio and represented to him that he was the father of a Miss Swannel, one of the witnesses in the abduction case, in which the Khan of Hoti Mardan was one of the accused. Believing in that representation, he allowed the accused to take away two enlargements and three other copies of the photograph, on the accused's promising to return the same to him after showing them to his wife, who was waiting downstairs. The complainant came to know from one of his letters that the photos were put in as exhibits in the abduction case. The same evening he read in a newspaper that Miss Swannel was employed at Messrs. King and Company's, picture framers, and his suspicions were aroused. The next day he called at Messrs. King and Company's premises and made enquiries for the young lady and was surprised to learn from her that she had no father. He explained to her how he had been deceived by the accused. On receipt of this information, he immediately wrote to the accused stating how he had deceived him, and also threatened to take action against him unless the photos in question were returned. Correspondence ensued between his solicitors and the accused. He said that but for the deception, he would not have parted with the copies. Under these facts he charged the accused with cheating and criminal breach of trust.

Examined by his Worship, the complainant said that the photographs were returned to his solicitors, Messrs. Raghaviya, Bhimji and Nagindas by the accused. The damage was that his clients might object to his handing over the photographs ; there was no other damage. There was nothing strange about the photographs. Mr. McDermott addmitted in his letter that they were wanted in the investigation of a criminal trial.

Mr. Godinho said he had evidence to show that Mr. McDermott wanted them for the defence who had employed him as a private detective. His case was that McDermott obtained this property under the false representation, that he wanted them to be shown to his wife and he had not paid for them. On the charge of cheating, he submitted that conduct such as this would harm the reputation of the photographer.

His Worship remarked that the defence could have easily obtained the photographs by a witness summons.

Mr. Godinho said that rightness of motive did not lessen the crime.

His Worship remarked that they would have to prove dishonest intention.

Mr. Godinho said that the dishonest intention was quite apparent. The wrongful gain and wrongful loss were clear.

His Worship ordered notice to be issued against the accused to show cause why process should not be issued.

COTTON FRAUDS CASE.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad resumed yesterday the further hearing of the case in which Jiwraj Anandji and Kooverji Madan were charged with cheating in respect of cotton valued at Rs. 1,16,000 at the instance of Dayabhai Kalidas and eight others.

The case has been reported.

Dadiba Hormusji Billimoria, examined-in-chief, said the accused were known to him as cotton merchants trading in the name of Madan Bhimji and Company. Witness traded in the name of Jamshedji H. Billimoria and Company. On the 21st February last, his firm sold 141 bales of cotton to the accused's firm at Rs. 280 per candy. The transaction was done at the Colaba Market by his partner Maksanji Jagjiwan. The total value of the cotton sold was about Rs. 16,600. The custom was that after the goods were approved by the purchaser, they were stamped by the purchaser. In his transaction, the accused's man put the accused's stamp on the 141 bales a day after. The payment was to be made on the day following the delivery of the bales according to the invariable custom of the market. The delivery was made on the 23rd and on the 24th. Witness sent his man to receive the payment. Witness was told over the telephone that the accused asked for time. Subsequently the payment was not made.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BONA-FIDES OF ACCUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Inspector Power charged Krishna Malhari with failing to give a satisfactory explanation of the property found on his person.

Mr. M. M. Desai defended the accused.

It appeared that the accused was found in possession of six gold buttons valued at about Rs. 70. The accused said that the property belonged to his father, who owned property in Poona of the value of about Rs. 4,000. The buttons were purchased many years ago.

His Worship said he was satisfied with the "bonafides" of the accused and acquitted him. The property was returned to the accused.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad yesterday, disposed of a notice calling upon Dayabhai Tulsidas to show cause why process should not be issued against him for cheating Amarthbai, a widow and criminal breach of trust.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Saher, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, for the accused.

The complainant said that she had law-suits against her grandsons, and the accused, who was a law-tout did work for her. At one time and another time he took away Rs. 2,676 for the work but had not accounted for Rs. 1,651.

The accused said that he was employed by the complainant at Rs. 60 a month in the presence of Mr. Chandulal Dayabhai, solicitor.

Mr. Chandulal, in answer to the Court, said he did not remember of any such arrangement.

His Worship granted a summons against the accused.

REFUSING MAINTENANCE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday delivered judgment in the case in which three distress warrants were issued against Kaikhusro Fredoon, an Irani, at the instance of his wife Goolbai for not paying her a maintenance allowance.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant and Mr. Chhatrapati for the accused.

It appeared that the accused was in August last, ordered by his Worship to pay Rs. 15 as maintenance allowance to his wife. Four days after the order, he transferred his shop to another person and left Bombay.

His Worship sentenced the accused to two months' simple imprisonment.

BARLOCK TYPEWRITER CASE.

Mr. C. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. P. Fisher is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a number of Barlock typewriters at the instance of Mr. Sheik Mahomed Crebtru and Manekji D. Bhathena.

The case has been previously reported. The case for the prosecution having been closed, the defence led evidence, and examined M. F. Ghadiali.

This witness' evidence had not been concluded when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. Lewis of the Burma Commission, has arrived at Coonoor to undergo treatment in the Pasteur Institute.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Young Parsi H. C. vs. Parsi Pioneers "B."

Two Parsi teams—the Parsi Pioneers "B" team and the Young Parsi Hockey Club, hailing from Poona—played yesterday's fixture in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament before only a fair attendance on the Marine Lines ground, Bombay. After some even rushes on the part of both sides Vans got well away for the home team, but was badly fouled in the striking circle. The resultant "penalty bully" was productive of no score, but a moment later Guard came through the Poona team's backs and scored decisively. The Young Parsis rallied and Commissariatwalla was called upon to save a dangerous shot from B. Writer, which he did cleverly. After some further even play, H. Irani equalised for the Poona team with a long shot. This he followed up by putting in a taking shot which the Pioneers' goal-keeper saved cleverly, only to be beaten soon after by a shot from Bhoot. The visitors were now outclassing the Pioneers and Chinoy scored a third goal. This spurred the Pioneers to retaliate, but they failed to score and H. Irani gave his side a fourth point, Chinoy following with a fifth and a sixth. Half-time came with the score—

Young Parsi H. C..... 6 goals.
Parsi Pioneers "B" ..... 1 goal.

On crossing over the Poona team again took up the attack, but the Pioneers' forwards got the ball and Vans made his side's score into two goals with a well-judged shot. Another "penalty bully" against the visitors ended in the goal-keeper clearing and play lost interest neither side gaining much advantage in the exchanges. Then a few exciting moments followed in front of the Pioneers' goal, but neither of two penalty corners was converted. Commissariatwalla saved well from a close-range shot by Chinoy, and a moment later time came with the score—

Young Parsi H. C..... 6 goals.
Parsi Pioneers "B"..... 2 goals.

The teams were as follows :—

YOUNG PARSI H. C.—Goal, E. Writer ; backs Nicholson and Phiroza Hormusji ; half-backs, Engineer, Bhoot and Mehta ; forwards, Master, B. Writer, H. Irani, Chinoy and A. Irani.

PARSI PIONEERS "B".—Goal, Commisariatwalla ; backs, Paghdiwalla and Lakdawalla ; half-backs, Cooper, Chinoy and Taraporwalla ; forwards, Writer, Vans, Guard, Karanjis and Ghandi.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

Parsi Pioneers "B" ...Bye	}	Y. P. H. C. 6-2
Young Parsi H. C. Poona Bye		
Real Instituto Luso-Ind. Bye	}	Bom. Gym 2-1
Bombay Gymkhana ...Bye		
14th Hussars ... ...Bye	}	Hussars 1-0
2nd Dorset Regiment...Bye		
Grant Medical College ...	}	Medicals. 3-1
St. Xavier's ...		
2nd Cheshire Regiment ...	}	2nd Chesh. 2-0
B. E. S. Old Boys ...		
Parsi Pioneers "A" ...	}	Cyclists 6-1
Cyclists' Hockey Club ...		
Rising Star Sporting Club..	}	Royal Wer. 5-0
Royal Warwickshire Regt		
Hornets I. B. Institution Bye	}	
Pioneers H. C. ... Bye		
Combined Poona Hky C Bye	}	
R. G. A. Colaba ... Bye		
M. A. O. Aligarh ... Bye	}	M A O 1-0
Bombay Police ... Bye		

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

A fast and interesting game was witnessed last evening between St. Mary's and the B. E. S. High School. The Byculla boys went down at the start in fine style and scored ere the game was ten minutes old. This put St. Mary's on their mettle and a determined onslaught on the Byculla citadel resulted in their drawing level. At half-time the score stood one all. On changing sides both the teams made splendid efforts to score, and shortly before the whistle blew the B. E. S. High School succeeded in adding two goals in rapid succession, thus winning by three goals to one.

BRIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

The Brighton Hockey Cup competition which this year is of purely local interest is in full swing. The games in the first round were finished with the following results:—The Port Commissioners beat the E. B. S. R. by one to love. Customs beat La Martiniere by two to one, Orientals beat the Mesurers by two to one, Dalhousie beat the 75th Carnatics by 2 to love. The Police beat the Baghbazar three to love. E. I. R. beat Barrackpore two to love. Y. M. C. A. beat Calcutta by a goal and the Rovers drew with the City pointless.

None of the games was interesting. Calcutta lodged a protest against the Y. M. C. A., but the matter is still "sub judice."

In the second round the Jamalpur Apprentices beat B. N. R. by 6 goals to 1, Medicals beat St. Xavier's by 3 goals to 2, and the Rangers after a great game, beat the 40th Pathans by the same score.

AERONAUTICS.

The German War Office has, says the "Times," ordered a new Zeppelin airship from the Zeppelin Company at Friedrichshafen, and a new Parseval from the Parseval works at Bitterfield. Germany has now ten sheds constructed to receive the largest type of Zeppelin airship. Three—at Metz, Cologne, and Koniqsberg—belong to the War Office and take two ships each. The other seven are at Dusseldorf, Frankfurt-on-Main, Baden, Gotha, Hamburg, Friedrichshafen, and Johannisthal, there being double sheds at the three places last named.

By the end of the year 1912, the "Morning Post," states, the German Army will, it is expected, have at its disposal about one hundred aviation officers who will have passed their second pilot's examination and received military training. The German newspapers point out that this accomplishment compares well with that of France, which has at present only about fifty officers with real training in aviation.

The public subscription on behalf of French national military aviation now amounts to more than £80,000.

The French Chamber adopted on March 26, without discussion, by 479 votes to 75 (Socialists), the Bill for the organisation of military aeronautics. Commander Fatou, of the French Navy, has been appointed Chief of the French Naval Aviation Service.

While flying in a Farman biplane in connection with the Russian Military Aviation School, Sub-Lieutenant Albokrinoff and his assistant, an engineer, were both killed. The aeroplane was caught by a sudden gust of wind, overturned, and was hurled to the ground.

A telegram from Dusseldorf says that an airman named Kleinle fell with his biplane from a height of 300 feet on March 26, while making a "vol plane" on to the Holzheimerheide, Munchen-Gladbach, and was killed.

THE Army Secretariat of the Government of India is now compiling a complete list of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Army who were awarded the Delhi Coronation Darbar Medel.

The rabi crop in the United Provinces promises to be an exceptionally fine one. All the crops have done well, and the area is unusually large.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Empire of Indian Life Assurance Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's offices, Mr. Ohhabildass Lalloobhai presiding.

The following annual report was presented by the Directors :—The directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending 29th February 1912, together with the revenue accounts and balance-sheet for the period which show that the company continues to make very satisfactory progress. During the year, 5,796 life proposals were made to the company for assurances amounting to Rs. 90,04,500. Of this number 4,181 have resulted in policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 62,66,300, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 3,50,023-10-0 including Rs. 2,146 by single payments. This result compares most favourably with that of the 15th year's working of other life offices. The total number of Polices in force on the books of the company is 19,222 assuring the sum of Rs. 3,03,35,070 and of this amount Rs. 6,10,639 are re-assured. Claims, less re-assurances, were paid for Rs. 2,43,529 owing to the death of 135 persons and for Rs. 69,604 in respect of 40 matured endowment policies. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of lives, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time, when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained and the total expenditure only amounted to Rs. 3,50,186-12-9. If this amount be set against the premium income, the ratio comes out as 21·2 for the 15th year—a result which, notwithstanding the large amount of new business, is believed to be not only far below the average, but the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. The Life Assurance Fund has been increased by Rs. 10,65-9-0 10-4 and now amounts to Rs. 54,22,120-13-1.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE BRANCH.

Bonds for Rs. 10,48,100 have been issued and premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 10,296-8-0. The business is of a satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount. Claims amounting to Rs, 3,643-0-1 were paid.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 26 1-4 per cent. on the paid-up Capital which with the Bonus of 3 3-4 per cent. will make a total distribution to Shareholders of 30 per cent. for the last year.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said :—I now proceed to move the adoption of the Report which has already been circulated amongst you and may I presume, as usual, be taken as read. The directors are glad to be able to congratulate the shareholders on the completion of another very successful year. The report and accounts are presented in the usual clear form and I only propose to draw your attention to a few salient points. You will observe that during the year the new life polices issued were 4,181 in number and for over Rs. 62,00,000 in amount that is an increase of over Rs. 7,00,000 on the preceding year. Our annual income increased to over Rs. 18,00,000 and our total Funds now amount to Rs. 58,00,000. On the other side of the account it is equally satisfactory to note that both our claims and expenses continued to be most moderate. Facts like these are the best evidence of the growth and stability of the company and need no words from me to commend them to your attention. Our valuation for our third quinquennium ending the 29th of February last is now being made by our Consulting Actuary Mr. C. F. Hardy, ex-President of the institute of Actuaries, and you will be advised of his report in due course. Looking at the continual and steady progress made by the company we confidently anticipate a very satisfactory result. The Indian Life Assurance Act, to the need of which I have alluded at former meetings has recently passed the Legislative Council. In the working of our business we have all along practically followed the requirements of that Act and we shall make the deposit for the full amount of Rs. 2,00,000 as soon as the Act comes into force. In conclusion I would ask the shareholders and policyholders to do all they can to extend the business of the company—we want not only your goodwill but your active support.

The report was approved and adopted and a dividend of 30 per cent. was declared. Mr. W. A. Chambers was re-elected a director and Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry re-appointed auditors. Thanks were accorded to the medical advisers, chairman and directors, the managers, office staff and agents of the Company.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

SASSOON SILK MILLS.

A meeting of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's offices, Mr. A. G. Dovey presiding.

The following annual report was approved and adopted :—In consequence of the high rates which prevailed throughout the year for raw and waste silk, particularly the latter, and no commensurate response in the manufactured goods, the company's operations have resulted in a net profit of only Rs. 34,547-10-3, including Rs. 1,683-0-7 brought over from the previous year. To this sum of Rs. 34,547-10-3 your directors have added Rs. 12,000 transferred from the equalization of dividends fund account, making a total of Rs. 46,547-10-3, which they propose to appropriate as follows :—To a dividend of Rs. 22-1-2 per share on 2,000 shares free of income-tax Rs. 45,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,547-10-3 to be carried forward.

The company's property, consisting of mill build

NAVAL MARLBOROUGHS.

Name Associated with the Fleet.

"Marlborough," by which title it has been finally decided to christen one of our new warships, is a name that has historical associations with our fleet that fully justify its revival. Among the military ship-names in the annals of the sea service those commemorating Marlborough and his exploits take a prominent place. Queen Anne, following a precedent set by Cromwell, introduced a number of military names to the Navy List, among them Blenheim, Ramillies, and Marlborough, and every one of these names has remained in almost constant use ever since. Only two years ago the last of the "Marlboroughs" went out of service. She was one of the survivors of those early days of steam when ships that were laid down as three-deckers took the water a few years later as screw steamships only to come down at the last to make garden chairs or fancy coal.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The battle honours of the Marlboroughs make good reading. Although none of them fought under Nelson, they had their part in victories of Rodney, Howe, and Pocock. The first of the name was a 90-gun ship, one of the few to be distinguished in the inglorious battle that Matthews gave to the French off Toulon in 1744. The "Marlborough" was with the Commander-in-Chief in the centre and Captain Cornewall at least of the officers under Matthews knew the part his ship should play. He paid for his bravery and loyalty with his life. For a long time the fight centred round the Marlborough her main and mizzen masts both went, and Cornewall had both his legs shot off. Matthews with his second division rallied round the stricken ship, to the command of which Cornewall's nephew had succeeded and those two divisions kept up the fight bravely as long as was needful, but they could not achieve victory far want of support from their third division under Lestock. Into the bitter quarrel that afterwards raged round the conduct of that fight there is no need now to enter. The part the Marlborough played at least was no uncertain one. In addition to her captain, 171 of her crew were killed and 350 wounded, and among the wounded was Lieutenant Frederick Cornewall who took up the command and lost his right arm in the action. To the memory of Captain James Cornewall the House of Commons voted a considerable sum of money for the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey.

A FINE RECORD.

Eighteen years later this Marlborough was still in the fighting-line, under Pocock at the reduction of Havannah, the richest prize that ever fell to the lot of the navy. The old "Marlborough," after half a century of service, was still able to stand a bombardment of seven hours from the land defences, but lose more her captain fell. The navy's share of the prize-money from the capture amounted to over £63,000, but it brought little luck to the "Marlborough," for she foundered on her passage home a month's later.

The second "Marlborough," a 74, added two famous battle honours to the roll. One was Rodney's victory over De Grasse in the West Indies in April, 1782; the other Howe's "Glorious First of June." She first of these she led the van, but her share in the fighting was small compared with that of Sidney's more immediate supporters. It was at the glorious First of June that the "Marlborough" won her proudest battle. She had then been twenty-seven years in service, but those were the days when ships were built to last for many decades. The Hon. Grantley Berkeley was her captain. He laid her alongside the French flagship "Impetueux" by way of beginning. Even Cochrane the Dauntless was not a more impetuous fighter than Berkeley. Shortly afterwards the "Marlborough" was attacked by the "Munius," but this second antagonist only served to stimulate the men under Berkeley. It is recorded of one of the sailors that he boarded the "Impetueux" armed during the thick of the fight. The bowsprit of the French ship was over the "Marlborough's" starboard quarter, and the sailors clambered up, calling out that he would pay the enemy a visit and see how they were enjoying it. A comrade advised him to take a cutlass, but he answered with a laugh, "I will soon find one there," and sprang down on to the deck of the "Impetueux." A few minutes later he was back in the "Marlborough" bearing with him two swords as trophies.

THIRD CAPTAIN KILLED.

The "Munius" drew off, and the "Impetueux" did not a "stick" standing. The "Marlborough" was in very little better case, for the foremast had followed the mizzen over the side, and soon afterwards the mainmast was shot away. In that plight she met her most formidable antagonist, the 120-gun "Montague"—flagship of Villaret Joyeuse, the French Commander-in-Chief. As she passed under the "Marlborough's" stern she poured in a raking fire. She killed the third of the "Marlborough's" captains that fell in action. Lieutenant Monckton took over the command and continued the fight doggedly, and in the midst of the smoke and din and turmoil a gamecock, one of Berkeley's pets, flew on to the stump of the mainmast and began to crow defiance at the enemy. The men of the Marlborough redoubled their efforts, and before their ship was towed helpless out of the firing-line they had the satisfaction of knowing that the enemy had hauled down their colours. Berkeley's gamecock lived in state at Plymouth for many years, bearing on its neck a silver collar inscribed with the story of its prowess. The second "Marlborough," like the first, went down at sea, but fortunately without loss of life.

The third to bear the name was another 74 that came into service after the Nelson era. She saw service in the operation off the Tagus in 1807, and in the ill-fated expedition to the Scheldt, while in American War of 1812-13 she took part in the Chesapeake River campaign and in the bombardment of French Town and Havre de Grace. The last of the Marlboroughs, which was sold out of the navy in 1910, had no war services, but she played a large part in the making of the modern fleet, since for thirty years she was the schoolship at Portsmouth for engineer students.

VIVISECTION.

The final report of the Royal Commission on Vivisection appointed in 1906 has now been published. More than seventy meetings were held at which a large number of witnesses were examined, and the Commissioners express the belief that the evidence has informed them with regard to every class of opinion interested in the subject. The report is signed by all the surviving members of the Commission but subject to observations by three. The most important of the general recommendations advises additional restrictions regulating the painless destruction of animals which show signs of suffering after experiment. In explaining their views the Commissioners say that they are compelled to accept the evidence to the effect that the study of animals experimentally infected with some diseases has been instrumental in saving much mortality and suffering in man and animals; and they believe that the discoveries already made justify the hope that by the same methods medical knowledge may yet be extended. Finally, they feel that as long as public opinion sanctions the infliction on animals of pain in pursuit of sport and in other ways it would be inconsistent and unreasonable to go further than they have done in limiting experiments designed to result in alleviating or preventing suffering. In the course of their report the Commissioners also say that to represent animals subjected to experiment in this country as wantonly tortured would in their opinion be absolutely false. So far as they can judge, the holders of licenses and certificates have, with rare exceptions, endeavoured to conform to the law.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" April 18.)

Mr. Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Nadiad, is given the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Mr. Vrajlal Becharlal Mehta, LL. B., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Anandarao Sakharam Karnik is authorised to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Broach District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge, in lieu of the one he held for the Surat District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Assistant Surgeon M. G. Oka, L. M. and S., has been appointed to act in medical charge of the Bhiwandi dispensary with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April vice Assistant Surgeon P. A. Cordeiro, L.M. and S., granted two months' privilege leave.

Assistant Surgeon P. A. Cordeiro, L.M. and S., in charge Bhiwandi Dispensary, has been granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April.

Mr. Rustamji Hormasji Madan, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from 29th April.

Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar is allowed an extension by two months of leave on medical certificate 1912.

Mr. Prabhashankar Harinarayan Raval, Mamlatdar, taluka Daskroi, in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. K. G. Kalghatgi, Magistrate, First Class, and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate, II Division, comprising Ranebennur, Karajgi, Hangal and Kod talukas, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Dalal I. C. S.

Mr. Saivram Narayen Bapat, Aval Karkun, Satsette, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Mahim during Mr. Pranlal H. Diwan's suspension or pending further orders.

Mr. Gulabrai Dairajram Lala, Probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdar and Chitnis to the Collector of the Panch Mahals, is confirmed as Mamlatdar.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered—Mr. Gajanan Waman Gadre from Kalwan to Nandgaon, and Mr. Laxman Sakharam Potnis from Nandgaon to Kalwan.

The following transfers of Excise officers are ordered—Mr. Ghulam Husein B. Munshi, Sub-Inspector, Surat Distillery, to be Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Bassein, Thana District, and Mr. Kekhasru B. Marfatia, Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Bassein, Thana District, to be Sub-Inspector, Surat Distillery.

Mr. J. Lamb, Chief Inspector, West Khandesh District, appointed to do duty as Chief Inspector, Dhulia Distillery, during the absence of Mr. J. Dyas or pending further orders.

Mr. Bhaskar Amrit Patankar, Mamlatdar, taluka Gokak in the district of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Shamrao Vinayak Deshpande, Mamlatdar, taluka Karjat in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Ganesh Laxman Sule, Mahalkari of Nagothna in the Kolaba District is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Mahad during the deputation of Mr. Shriniwas Swamirao Deshpande to act as District Deputy Collector of Kanara or until further orders.

Rao Bahadur Ichharam Bhagvandas, Huzur Deputy Collector, Poona, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Vishnu Sadashiv Gokhale, Head Karkun, taluka Panvel in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Nathudas Jivandas Gujar, Mahalkari of Khalapur in the Kolaba District is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Pen during the deputation of Mr. Gopal Laxuman Gajendragadkar as Huzur Deputy Collector, Alibag, or pending further orders.

Mr. Abdulla Ismail Khatib, Probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Shankar Narayan Krishna Bijurkar, Mamlatdar of Chikodi in the Belgaum District, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of his relief at Honavar.

Third Grade Police Inspector Ramchandra Vishnu Tendulker, of the Satara District, is appointed Prosecuting Inspector in the same district vice Third Grade Prosecuting Inspector Govind Gopal Brahma, General No. 85, of that district, reverted to the executive.

The election of Mr. V. V. Deolalkar, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Niphad in the Nasik District is approved.

Mr. Ganpat Shivram Hegde, Mahalkari, of Bhatkal, has been elected Vice-President, Bhatkal Municipality, for the triennial term commencing from the 1st April 1912.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ENTERPRISE OF THE AMERICAN GRADUATE.

The register of alumnæ and former students for Bryn Mawr College—one of the most enterprising of the American colleges was recently published, and one finds; as might be expected, a difference in the post-graduate work of its students from that which prevails in our own colleges. The Bryn Mawr graduate does not see in teaching or in medicine the be-all and end-all of her existence. The nice distinction between what are the natural working provinces of the academically educated and the normally educated woman are unknown to her. We find that former baccalaureates are managers of shops, boarding-house-keepers, lawyers, doctors, bookkeepers, milliners, play-writers, nurses, missionaries, professional singers, jewellers, actresses, farmers, business agents, librarians, writers and lecturers. Many of them are, of-course, teachers. That was inevitable, but we may presume they adopted teaching because they liked teaching, and not because they could not think of anything else.

A MUCH NEEDED SPIRIT.

And it is this spirit that is wanted in our own graduates. It calls for considerably more intellect to manage a shop than it does to keep a class of turbulent youngsters in check, and it is a more thankful and a better paid job, too. The trail of the blue-stocking is over the British graduate; she is unable to escape from herself, or the work that tradition has marked out for her. She regards her collegiate life as the training for her career, whereas it ought to be but the preliminary to her apprenticeship. And that is why the University woman is a bore. She is too much in earnest; she is too pedagogic, she has accepted the rules of her college as the rules of her life. The pleasures known to her brothers at Oxford and Cambridge have never occurred to her as likely to afford amusement. The joys of being sent down with a mock funeral of ecstatic graduates to see her off to the station, are outside her zone. She will discuss the colour of Helen of Troy's hair with careful reference to the classical authorities on the subject while her brother under the shadow of an historic past is bored by tresses which do not belong to ladies of a modern day.

LIMITED ACADEMIC OUTLOOK.

And from a business point of view the tight absorption in books and the limited academic outlook of the British graduate is a poor speculation. There are very few prizes in the teaching world, and these are as likely to drift where influence can be exerted as where merit is obvious. And even medicine as a profession for women is somewhat overcrowded. But the mind trained by the rigours of the academic course could make a bold bid for commercial success. And it is in the broader outlook such as is adopted by the American woman that the hope for the future of the woman graduate who had to make a living must come. There was a recent instance of an Englishwoman graduate who had spent some years teaching, suddenly realising the dreary life that lay in front of her at this exacting profession, and making a bid for fortune and future on the music-hall. As she had a certain dramatic gift and wrote a sufficiently attractive sketch she got her chance and is now doing well. But she is, as far as is known, the only example of British rebellion against the academic standpoint, and doubtless would be to many of her sisters a terrible example.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

ROUSSEAU AND CAMBACERES.

It has been decided that the celebration of the Rousseau bicentenary shall take place in the Pantheon. His body was deposited there in 1794, and the speech of the occasion was delivered by Citizen Cambacerès, who eulogised the philosopher as the Apostle of Equality. By one of those little ironies which delight the historian, Citizen Cambacerès, who was so eloquent about equality, became, within a few short years, first a Count, and then High Chancellor of the Empire. When the Restoration, however, sent him into exile as a regicide, and he renewed the acquaintance at Brussels of Jacobins to whom the Revolution had brought no such honours, he revived, to the best of his ability, his equalitarian principles. "Henceforth," he said to them, "there need be no social distinctions between us. When we meet in private life it will suffice if you call me "Monseigneur."

PORSON AT LONDON INSTITUTION.

The London Institution, which it is proposed to turn into a School of Oriental Languages, was established in 1806, "for the Advancement of Literature and the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and had for the first Librarian the celebrated Greek scholar, Richard Porson. Apart from his intemperance, Porson was not an ideal librarian, for he handled books very roughly. His attendance was so irregular that the directors complained: "We only know you are our librarian. Mr. Porson, by seeing your name attached to the receipt for your salary." Porson, in turn, used to describe the directors as "mercantile and mean beyond merchandise and meanness." Porson died in his rooms at the London Institution, on September 25, 1808.

QUEEN MOTHER AND THE INVENTOR.

A recent example of kindness on the part of Queen Alexandra is called attention to by the London correspondent of the "Scotsman." Shortly after the wreck of the P. and O. liner "Delhi," which had such disastrous consequences for the Royal Household, an inventor who has been almost worsted in the struggle with Whitehall wrote to her Majesty pointing out that if the unfortunate vessel had had on board a recording instrument of his it was likely that shallow water would have been discovered in time to prevent the stranding. Queen Alexandra despatched a messenger to the south-east district of London, where the inventor resides, and caused inquiries to be made after his welfare, and as to the prospects of the patent. Next day a £5 note followed. Since than an investigation has been made by a representative of the Admiralty, and there is reason to believe that the matter will be taken up.

LAMPERTI'S SODA-WATER "SHAKE."

Madame Albani, who has decided to retire into private life after a professional career extending over forty years, studied, as Miss Lajeunesse, in Milan under Lamperti, "the prince of singing-masters," Lamperti wrote a whole treatise on the vocal "shake," and dedicated it to Madami Albani but the first public use of this difficult, musical ornament by Miss Lajeunesse was not a success. A celebrated musician, indeed, felt constrained to confide to Lamperti his very poor opinion of the young pupil's "shake." "Never mind," was Lamperti's reply; "she'll do it in good time. She's like a bottle of soda-water; I have only to let go the cork and out it comes." It was Lamperti who advised the young Canadian to drop the name Lajeunesse and adopt the Italian name Albani.

"PETTY FRANCE," "PETTY CALAIS," ETC.

"Petty France" was the name anciently borne by the throughfare now know as York-street, that runs from the Broadway, Westminister (by St. James's Park Station), to Buckingham Gate. The name was altered to York-street by a vote of the inhabitants in honour of Frederick Duke of York, son of George II., who had a temporary residence there. Petty France is still the name of a local ward of St. Margaret's parish. It was the name of one of the wards of the City of Westminister, when it was governed by the ancient Court of Burgesses. "There were two places in Westminster (besides Scotland Yard, once a strangers settlement) with foreign name," say Widmore; "Petty Calais, where the wool-staplers from that town lived, and Petty France".

WHERE MILTON LIVED.

It was, in Petty France, now York-street, that Milton lived when he quitted in 1651 his official house in Scotland-yard. It was a "pretty garden-house, next to Lord Scudamore's, and opening into the Park." Here he lost his sight, there his daughter Deborah was born; there in 1658, "sightless and dark," he followed his beloved wife, Katherine Woodcocke, whom he had brought thither scarce a year before from the altar, to her grave in St. Margaret's. The house was occupied by William Hazlitt in 1811, after his marriage, and he put up a tablet, "Sacred to Milton, Prince of Poets." Jeremy Bentham, who owned the house, used frequently to make visitors kneel before a cotton-willow tree that was said to have been planted by the poet; but when the professor of utilitarianism proposed to cut it down, William Hazlitt interfered in high indignation, as may be read in his "Spirit of the Age." The site is now covered by Queen Anne's-mansions.

GRUESOME FINDS AT POMPEII.

A writer in a German paper gives an interesting account of the recent discoveries in Pompeii. The new excavations, which are on the road to the amphitheatre, have struck "the Street of Abundance," with its fine houses and balconies, obviously the residences of rich people. The walls of the houses are particularly rich in frescoes. On the side of the door of one of the houses, a contrivance resembling a bell-pull has been found, which suggests that the door-knockers was not the only means that the visitor had of making his presence known to those inside. The discovery of the bell inside the house leaves no doubt as to the meaning of the metal appliance outside. In another part of the city the excavation of a large and important house has just been finished. It belonged to M. Obellius, Fidmus, who, with his wife and children, perished in one of the inner rooms. For here six skeletons were found of a man and woman and four children. They were suffocated by the hot ashes before they could escape. In this house the children's nursery has been found, with pictures of gladiators and horses scribbled by the children still on the walls. An exceptionally beautiful marble table and some very fine frescoes have also been brought to light. The authorities have decided that the room in which the skeletons were found preserved in larva shall not be disturbed. A glass case is to be placed over the gruesome relics. Tourists who do not want to see this miniature morgue should be warned in time. For guides at Pompeii have no discretion as to what they show the unsuspecting visitor.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
S	13	m 8 51	23 10	13 m	3 9	19 9
		9 27 a	26 11		3 41 a	19 1
S	14	m 9 26	25 1	14 m	3 37	18 9
		9 57 a	26 7		3 26 a	18 6
M	15	m 10 16	26 3	15 m	4 5	17 8
		10 27 a	27 1		4 7 a	18 0
TU	16	m 10 54	27 3	16 m	4 33	16 9
		10 57 a	27 6		4 46 a	17 7
W	17	m 11 31	28 2	17 m	5 1	15 10
		11 28 a	27 9		5 23 a	17 6
TH	18	m 0 9	28 8	18 m	5 31	15 1
					5 59 a	17 8
F	19	m 0 1	27 9	19 m	6 3	14 8
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The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Apl. 13	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 24m	Sunset	6h 56m
„ 14	(Sunday)	„	6h 23m	„	6h 56m
„ 15	(Monday)	„	6h 22m	„	6h 56m
„ 16	(Tuesday)	„	6h 21m	„	6h 56m
„ 17	(Wednesday)	„	6h 21m	„	6h 57m
„ 18	(Thursday)	„	6h 20m	„	6h 57m
„ 19	(Friday)	„	6h 19m	„	6h 57m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p. m.; First Quarter, 24th, 2h. 17-3m. p.m.; Full Moon, May 1st, 3h. 49-1m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

IBSEN AT CHELSEA.

There was a time when the performance of one of Ibsen's plays in London meant, at any rate, some superlatively fine acting. The Nora of Janet Achurch, the Solness of Herbert Waring, the Hedda and Hilda of Elizabeth Robins, the Thea of Marion Lea, the Lovborg of Arthur Elwood, the Mrs. Alving of Mrs. Theodore Wright—all these impersonations are among the treasured memories of many playgoers. Of late years, however, things have been different. There was indeed, see a performance of "Rosmersholm" at Terry's Theatre four years ago in which the Rebecca of Miss Florence Kahn, the Kroll of Mr. Charles Fulton, and the Mortensgard of Mr. Edmund Gwenn reached the highest level of Ibsen interpretation; but since them one has had to sit through more than one performance which it is scarcely a duty remember, and several which it is a pleasure to forget. That of "Rosmersholm" at the Court Theatre in mail week has not given one happy memories.

PROVINCIAL TOURING.

A preliminary circular concerning it intimated that Mr. Leigh Lovel and Miss Octavia Kenmore have now been touring the provinces six years in Ibsen's plays. That fact may account for the lifelessness of the lady's Rebecca yesterday afternoon and the placid monotony of the gentleman's Rosmers Miss Kenmore must of course, know that the first function of an actress is that she shall be audible yet in two out of every three sentences she spoke yesterday one or more words were unheard, even in the stalls. Save for a brief outburst in the scene with Rosmer at the end of the third act she seemed to drift through the part, and whatever else Rebecca was, she was no drifter. She was a clever, bewitching energetic, unscrupulous woman, commanding the senses and moving the understanding. Yesterday all we saw was a sort of embarrassed phantom, who said many vital things with about as much emotion as Mr. Rockefeller would display were he to see a dime lying on the side-walk Mr. Lovel's Rosmer had, at any rate, the merit of being audible, though even here we should have been glad of a little more energy—a touch more of tragic power. One could see that both players understood the characters quite clearly but if their intellectual qualities are to win their full reward they will have to throw a good deal more executive intensity into their work.

THE ACTING.

The Rector Kroll of Mr. George Owen was well acted, but why wear an English, clergyman's coat? After all, the word Rector is only used in the Continental sense of the headmaster of a school. Mr. William Podmore, too, impersonated Brendel well enough, but need his beard have been quite that of the traditional Father Christmas? "A handsome man with grey hair and beard; somewhat worn, but active and well set-up." Such is the description of him in the text; and such was a long way from what we saw yesterday. Mr. Frederick Mead's Mortensgard, the not over-scrupulous Radical journalist, was perhaps the most satisfactory impersonation of the afternoon. Here, at any rate, we had a figure clearly conceived and sharply executed. The Mme. Helseth of Miss Katherine Maynard complete the cast. It is only right to say that, in spite of the inequality of the rendering, the author's marvellously subtle analyses of character excerised much of their customary fascination, and that there was hearty applause at the end of each act.

THE "PINK LADY".

Mr. Frohman produced Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger's production of "The Pink Lady" at the Globe Theatre on April 11. The principals in the cast bear names mostly unfamiliar at present to London playgoers, but great things are realised of Miss Hazel Dawn, who takes the title part, and another member of the company who is always sure of a hearty welcome is Mr. Fred Wright, jun. The scenes of the play are laid in the gardens of "Le Joli Coucou," a restaurant in the forest of Compiegne, France, the interior of an antique shop in the Rue St. Honore, Paris, and at the Ball of the Nymphs and the Satyrs at the Cafe Les Satyres, Paris.

THE NEXT RELIGION.

Mr. Henry Ainley is to play the part of the Rev. Stephen Trame, the founder of the "Next Religion," in Mr. Zangwill's play of that name, to be produced by the New Players at the London Pavilion tomorrow and Miss Adeline Bourne, who made such a success recently at the Kingsway will play Mary Trame. A reception will be held after each performance in the foyer of the theatre.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE GARRICK.

During Mr. Arthur Bourchier's short season in Glasgow and Bournemouth arrangements have been made for a season of French plays at the Garrick Theatre. M. Lugne-Poe and his wife, Madame Suzane Despres, supported by a company of Parisian artists, opened on Easter Monday, with "Sapho." Other plays in an interesting reportoire are "The Lily," "The Marionettes," "Electra," and possibly "La Rafale," in which Madame Despres created such a sensation when she appeared four years ago at the Shaftesbury Theatre. Madame Despres has acted in every European capital, she has won the personal congratulations of the German Emperor, and she is a favourite with the Queen of Norway, to whose country she is a frequent visitor; the London season of 1908 was patronised by King Edward and Queen Alexandra, as well as by the present King and Queen Mary. M. Lugne-Poe is known as being responsible for the famous organisation "Le Theatre de l'Oeuvre," a little company (of which Madame Despres is the leading member) which has proved so valuable to the art of the theatre as to have been given a subsidy from the French Government "Le Theatre de l'Oeuvre" introduced Ibsen to the French public, and was the first to present a play by Maxim Gorki.

USEFULNESS OF THE MOTOR-CAR.

The usefulness of the motor-car as a substitute for the railway train is to be strikingly illustated shortly in connexion with some flying matinees of "The Glad Eye". Having learnt that the railways could not guarantee what was required on account of the coal war, Mr. Meyer promptly chartered instead a number of 60 h. p. cars, which enable his company to play at Birmingham in the afternoon and return in good time for the evening performance at the Apollo. Mr. Archie Arbuthnot, who plays the part of Barton the jockey in "A Member of Tattersall's" at the Whitney Theatre, also had very practical proof the other day of the value of the automobile. He had been engaged to ride in a steeplechase meeting in the West Country, but again, owing to the strike, he deemed it prudent to look away from the railways, and, trusting instead to a speedy car, he was enabled by starting on the return journey immediately after the last race to be back at the theatre in time to ride Plutocrat in the Kempwick Handicap.

TWO NEW BALLETS.

At the Court Theatre on March 30, Messrs. Stedman produced two new ballets arranged by Mlle. Lilian Leoffler, entitled "Les Poupees" and "Les Saisons d'Amour," in them appeared over one hundred of the clever children for which the firm is famous. Miss Hilda Boot, who had the honour of appearing with the Imperial Russian Ballet at Covent Garden, was the premiere danseuse. Mr. Archibald Benwell is responsible for the music. Between the ballets Mr. Marshall Moore presented" two scenes from "A Midsommer Night's Dream, played entirely by juvenile actresses under his direction.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	14	16
Same date last year	43	36
Total mortality from all causes		125
Same date last year		106

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
475	234	81

It is understood that Prince Henry of Reuss, German Consul-General for India, will be proceeding on furlough next month returning in the Autumn to Calcutta, which will be headquarters of the German Consulate for the winter.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

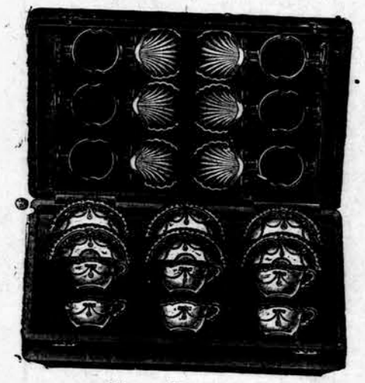
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffinners in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.


Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. „ „ 2 „ „ 35-8 „ „ 32

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

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SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

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For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
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For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-11.

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

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(Sd) W. BRRAKEY Government Telegraphs.

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